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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1991

October 2, 1990.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. Yates, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5769]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation) and for other related agencies, including the Forest Service, the Department of Energy, the Smithsonian Institute, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

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COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how the authority compares with the reports submitted under section 302 of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. This information follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	Sec. 302(b)		This bill	
	Discretionary	Mandatory	Discretionary	Mandatory
Budget authority	$12,800	$71	$12,799	$72
Outlays	12,000	71	11,986	305
Direct loans	9		9	
Primary guarantees	45		45	

The bill provides no new spending authority as described in section 401(c)(2) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Committee has conducted extensive hearings on the programs and projects provided for in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill for 1991. The hearings are contained in 13 published volumes totaling over 15,000 pages.

During the course of the hearings testimony was taken on 32 days from more than 860 witnesses, not only from agencies which come under the jurisdiction of the Interior Subcommittee, but also from Members of Congress, State and local government officials, and private citizens.

The bill which is recommended for 1991 has been developed after careful consideration of all the facts and details available to the Committee.

BUDGET AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED IN BILL BY TITLE

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1991	Committee bill, fiscal year 1991	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior: New Budget (obligational) authority	$4,958,133,000	$6,102,157,000	+$1,144,024,000
Title II, related agencies: New Budget (obligational) authority	4,898,769,000	5,781,986,000	+883,217,000
Grand total, New Budget (obligational) authority	9,856,902,000	11,884,143,000	+2,027,241,000

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

In addition to the amounts in the accompanying bill, which are reflected in the table above, permanent legislation authorizes the continuation of certain government activities without consideration by the Congress during the annual appropriations process.

Details of these activities are listed in tables at the end of this report. In fiscal year 1990, these activities are estimated to total $2,741,233,000. The estimate for fiscal year 1991 is $2,633,739,000.

The following table reflects the total budget (obligational) authority contained both in this bill and in permanent appropriations for fiscal years 1990 and 1991.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEARS 1990–91

Item	Fiscal year 1990	Fiscal year 1991	Change
Interior and related agencies appropriations bill	$11,409,598,000	$11,884,143,000	+$474,545,000
Permanent appropriations, Federal funds	1,782,531,000	1,672,343,000	−110,188,000
Permanent appropriations, trust funds	958,702,000	961,396,000	+2,694,000
Total, budget authority	14,150,831,000	14,517,882,000	+367,051,000

REVENUE GENERATED BY AGENCIES IN BILL

The following tabulation indicates total new obligational authority to date for fiscal years 1989 and 1990, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1991. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for fiscal year 1989 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 1990 and 1991.

Item	Fiscal year—		
	1989	1990	1991
New obligational authority	$10,228,751,000	$11,409,598,000	$11,884,143,000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior	5,210,500,000	4,942,400,000	5,467,200,000
Forest Service	1,391,157,000	1,328,800,000	1,339,650,000
Naval petroleum reserves	631,000,000	630,000,000	620,000,000
Total	7,232,657,000	6,901,200,000	7,426,850,000

APPLICATION OF GENERAL REDUCTIONS

The level at which reductions shall be taken pursuant to the Deficit Reduction Act of 1985, if such reductions are required in fiscal year 1991, is defined by the Committee as follows:

As provided for by section 252(a)(1)(B)(i) of Public Law 99-177 and for the purposes of a Presidential Order issued pursuant to section 252 of said Act, the term "program, project, and activity" for items under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittees on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies of the House of Representatives and the Senate is defined as (1) any item specifically identified in tables or written material set forth in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, or accompanying committee reports or the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the committee of conference; (2) any Government-owned or Government-operated facility; and (3) management units, such as national parks, national forests, fish hatcheries, wildlife refuges, research units, regional, state and other administrative units and the like, for which funds are provided in fiscal year 1991.

The Committee emphasizes that any item for which a specific dollar amount is mentioned in an accompanying report, including all increases over the budget estimate approved by the Committee, shall be subject to a percentage reduction no greater or less than the percentage reduction applied to all non-defense accounts.

COMMITTEE INITIATIVES

Many of the Committee's initiatives relate to the protection of natural resources on public lands, to the development of new energy sources, and to implementing actions taken by authorizing committees. In support of such initiatives, the Committee has recommended increases above the budget estimates as shown in the following table:

Public resources:	
Soil, water and air management (BLM and FS)	+$9,000,000
Wildlife habitat management (BLM and FS)	+25,500,000
Recreation resources management (BLM and FS)	+20,000,000
Land and Water Conservation Fund: State grants	+46,700,000
Urban Park and Recreation Fund	+20,000,000
Urban forestry assistance	+13,000,000
Forest trail maintenance	+5,000,000
Fire protection	+5,000,000
Forest research	+19,021,000
Forest pest management	+9,700,000
Forest management and utilization	+12,228,000

Earthquake and volcano hazards reduction	+19,500,000
Coastal studies	+7,000,000
Water research	+18,588,000
Energy:	
Control technology and coal preparation	+20,735,000
Coal combustion	+15,922,000
Fuel cells	+38,135,000
Heat engines	+15,296,000
Magnetohydrodynamics	+40,250,000
Coal liquefaction	+32,478,000
Oil shale	+17,148,000
Industrial conservation	+18,050,000
Buildings conservation	+6,500,000
Transportation conservation	+21,550,000
Weatherization and schools and hospitals	+216,185,000

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Following is a comparison of the Land and Water Conservation Fund by agency. More specific information can be found in each agency's land acquisition account.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted fiscal year 1990	Estimated fiscal year 1991	Recommended	Changes from estimate
Assistance to States:				
Matching grants	$16,501		$46,700	+$46,700
Adminstrative expenses	3,261	$3,300	3,300	
Subtotal, assistance to State	19,762	3,300	50,000	+46,700
Federal programs:				
Bureau of Land Management	12,556	24,278	16,228	−8,050
Forest Service	63,433	88,869	92,579,000	+3,710,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	73,990	56,700	84,750,000	+28,050,000
National Park Service	67.740	76,853	102,386	+26,583
Subtotal, Federal programs	217,719	246,700	295,943	+49,243
Total, L&WCF	237,481	250,000	345,943	+95,943

With the decrease in funds available for land acquisition, more emphasis has been placed on land exchanges to continue adding valuable lands to help create new or fill out existing refuges, recreation areas and park areas. Although land exchanges can be useful, they also create some problems. Staff time necessary to complete exchanges is in most cases much more extensive than with fee acquisition because it frequently takes years to complete an exchange. The Committee is concerned that the Congress does not have enough information to know what agency plans are in this regard. Accordingly, the Committee directs that each land acquisition agency continue to provide in annual budget justifications, a detailed statement of expenditures proposed for exchanges and a listing of the exchanges under consideration. The Committee expects the approval process now in place to continue in fiscal year 1991.

INDIAN PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends appropriations of new budget authority aggregating $3,300,732,000 for Indian programs in fiscal year 1991. This is an increase of $711,916,000 above the budget request for fiscal year 1991, and an increase of $580,695,000 above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1990. Major increases over the budget, recommended by the Committee, include the following:

Education	+$20,218,000
Social services	+18,400,000
Self-determination services	+9,000,000
Tribal courts and law enforcement	+2,922,000
Wildlife and parks	+9,678,000
Buildings and utilities construction	+11,450,000
Fish hatcheries	+2,039,000
Irrigation systems	+42,524,000
Housing	+3,500,000
Hospitals and clinics	+78,617,000
Contract health care	+30,508,000
Urban health projects	+3,141,000
Hospital/clinic construction and rehabilitation	+81,842,000
Sanitation facilities	+72,238,000

Spending for Indian Services by the Federal Government in total is included in the following table:

FEDERAL FUNDING OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget authority		
	Fiscal year 1989 actual	Fiscal year 1990 estimate	Fiscal year 1991 budget estimate
Department of Agriculture	$100,000	$102,000	$118,000
Department of Commerce	4,000	4,000	2,000
Department of Education	402,000	418,000	434,000
Department of Energy	1,000	1,000	0
Department of HHS	1,279,000	1,519,000	1,529,000
Department of HUD	232,000	302,000	159,000
Department of the Interior	1,190,000	1,498,000	1,329,000
Department of Labor	72,000	71,000	78,000
Department of Transportation	80,000	79,000	80,000
Environmental Protection Agency	8,000	9,000	6,000
Total	3,368,000	4,003,000	3,735,000

ENERGY PROGRAMS

Recent events in the Middle East have focussed attention on energy, particularly the United States' growing dependence on imported oil. In addition, clean air legislation and related environmental concerns including possible global climate change have raised questions involving the use of fossil energy resources utilizing existing technologies. Criticism abounds that the Nation has no "energy policy", and pundits yearn for a simple solution to these problems. "Op Ed" pieces are reminiscent of those in former "crises" expounding solutions favorable to the particular viewpoint, resource, or industry to which the writer is attached, or propounding vague generalities as policy.

This Committee and Congress have been supporting activities for over a decade which do form a basis for reasonable energy "policy". They are diverse and do not provide global solutions to problems. We see no reason to change these basic approaches, although the current situtation may draw more attention to them. It is also possible that additional efforts in other areas may be necessary.

In the 1970's both the Administration and Congress provided ample funding for research and development in energy conservation and fossil energy as a result of the original "energy crisis" of 1973. In addition, funds were provided to support the construction and filling of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. From 1981 forward, however, Administrations have refused to support continuation of adequate research and development. It has only been because of this Committee's efforts and constant support that adequate funds have been provided for conservation and fossil energy programs, always over Administration objections. Appropriations have been at least twice the Administration's requests in these areas since 1981. Even the clean coal technology program, now a cornerstone of Administration policy, was, when proposed by Congress, opposed by the Administration. The Strategic Petroleum Reserve, now relied upon as a vital link in providing price and supply stability and insurance, was subject to repeated Administration attempts at curtailment and "freezes" during the 1980's. We believe that Clean Coal technology, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and energy conservation research and development programs currently supported by the Administration are in large part in existence because of the constancy of support by this Committee and Congress.

From both an oil import and an environmental point of view, conservation of energy resources makes sense. Although this year's budget request finally recognized conservation as a genuine priority, it was at levels less than the Committee believes are necessary. In addition, the Committee recommends significant increases over previous levels in grant programs providing for low income weatherization and conservation improvements to institutional buildings such as schools and hospitals. Overall, the Committee recommendation for energy conservation programs is $497,684,000, a 134% increase over the budget request of $212,591,000 and 22% above fiscal year 1990 levels.

The Committee has also increased fossil energy research from the budget request of $202,309,000 to $443,258,000, a 119% increase. The increases provide substantial funding to investigate substitutes for imported oil from coal and oil shale, increase domestic oil and gas production, and burn coal more cleanly and efficiently. Funding for the successful clean coal technology program was provided previously and allows for two more procurement rounds for demonstrating technology cleaner and more efficient in the use of coal than current technologies.

Finally, the Committee supports continued funding for filling of Strategic Petroleum Reserves at rates that approximate those of recent years. The Reserve surely has provided a cushion against possible oil shortages in the current situation and mediated against even larger price increases because of panic.

None of the programs just described are glamourous or breathtaking; none provide an instantaneous solution to energy concerns;

and no others will. The search for a magical and easy solution to energy problems is futile. Additional options should be addressed, such as increasing prices and taxes, more support for renewable resources, incentives for efficiency and others. Some further actions may be taken after due consideration by Congress and the Administration but it will take a sustained effort, supporting both current programs and any new activity, to provide for energy needs in the future.

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Clause 2(l)(4), of rule XI of the House of Representatives, requires that each Committee report on a bill or resolution contain a statement as to whether enactment of such bill or resolution may have an inflationary impact on price and costs in the operation of the national economy. Many of the funds provided in this bill permit increased production, will increase supply and, thus, reduce the inflationary demand that results when a material is in short supply. These programs also generate revenue for the Federal Government which is estimated at $7.4 billion for fiscal year 1991. Therefore, the expenditures proposed in this bill will contribute to the economic stability, rather than inflation.

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

The President's budget request for fiscal year 1991 included a proposal entitled "America the Beautiful". Under the proposal, a separate appropriation would be established for America the Beautiful in the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

In total, the proposal includes $366,277,000 for the Department of the Interior and $263,869,000 in the Department of Agriculture. Of this amount, $250,000,000 is for acquisition of lands for the Federal land management agencies, $175,000,000 for tree planting, and the balance of $205,146,000 is to enhance the operations, recreation and resource protection activities of the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service.

In fact, much of what is proposed as "America the Beautiful" relates to ongoing activities for which appropriations have been made through the years. The one new element is the proposal for $175,000,000 for the first year of a multi-year initiative to plant trees on private lands and in communities across America. A budget amendment for this amount was received by the Committee just before the Committee acted on the bill. However, the Committee has included $20,000,000 for the private foundation included in the initiative, and has also provided increases over the budget estimate for several ongoing programs under the Forest Service which will result in significant increases in tree planting, as well as other forest improvement activities. These include $10,000,000 for the stewardship initiative, $13,000,000 for the urban forestry program, and $12,000,000 additional for reforestation and timber stand improvement on National Forest System lands. The Committee has also continued language in the bill which will prevent the cutting of giant sequoia trees on the National Forests.

The Committee appreciates the recognition by the Administration that Federal land acquisition and protection of our existing natural and cultural resources deserve additional appropriations. Since the concepts behind America the Beautiful have been part of the ongoing appropriations, the Committee has decided to provide for these activities through normal appropriations rather than establish an artificial appropriation account that would merely serve as an additional administrative hurdle before the funds were transferred to the various agencies. Accordingly, the request has been divided among the Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and Forest Service as appropriate.

Visitor Centers

The Committee received twenty-four requests to begin new visitor centers for Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and Forest Service areas. Because of budget constraints and an emphasis on rehabilitation of existing facilities, the Committee decided not to initiate new visitor centers in fiscal year 1991. Some visitor centers, for which planning, design or early construction phases were funded prior to fiscal year 1991 are continued in this bill.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the multiple use management, protection, and development of about 270 million acres of the Nation's public lands and management of 300 million additional acres of Federally-owned subsurface mineral rights.

Under the multiple-use management concept the Bureau administers the grazing of approximately 4.3 million head of livestock on some 170 million acres of public land ranges, and manages about 40,000 wild horses and burros, some 270 million acres of wildlife habitat, and several thousand miles of fisheries habitat. Grazing receipts are estimated to be about $18.8 million in fiscal year 1991, compared to an estimated $19.0 million in fiscal year 1990 and actual receipts of $17.8 million in fiscal year 1989. The Bureau also administers about 4 million acres of commercial timber forest lands with an annual sale quantity of up to 1.2 billion board feet of timber, including timber sales funded in both the "Management of lands and resources" and "Oregon and California grant lands" appropriations. Timber receipts are estimated to be $314.3 million in fiscal year 1991 compared to estimated receipts of $272.0 million in fiscal year 1990 and actual receipts of $253.3 million in fiscal year 1989. The Bureau has an active program of soil and watershed management on 175 million acres in the lower 48 States and 95 million acres in Alaska. Practices such as contouring, revegetation, protective fencing, and water development are designed to conserve and develop public land, soil, and watershed resources. The Bureau is the second largest supplier of public outdoor recreation in the Western United States, with an estimated 60.1 million visits totaling 493 million visitor hours of recreation use on the public lands under the Bureau's management in 1989. The Bureau is also responsible for fire protection on the public lands and on all Department of the Interior managed lands in Alaska, and for the suppression of wild fires on the public lands in Alaska and the western States.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$435,914,000
Budget estimate, 1991	466,384,000
Recommended, 1991	503,451,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+67,537,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+37,067,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared with the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Energy and Minerals Development				
Oil and gas	42,376	43,706	44,706	+1,000
Coal management	8,792	8,286	8,286	---
Mining law administration	10,902	---	12,000	+12,000
Other mineral resources	8,371	8,771	8,771	---
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals Development	70,441	60,763	73,763	+13,000
Lands and Realty Management				
Lands, realty, rights-of-way	22,597	24,078	24,078	---
Alaska lands	13,470	13,181	13,181	---
Subtotal, Lands and Realty Management	36,067	37,259	37,259	---
Renewable Resources Management				
Forest management	6,581	6,612	6,612	---
Wild horse and burro management	13,408	13,548	15,548	+2,000
Rangeland management	35,296	37,558	40,058	+2,500
Soil, water and air management	14,935	18,024	19,024	+1,000
Wildlife habitat management	22,607	25,539	31,539	+6,000
Recreation Management				
Cultural resources management	6,706	8,318	8,818	+500
Wilderness management	7,630	7,772	8,272	+500
Recreation resources management	14,012	18,000	22,000	+4,000
Subtotal, Recreation Management	28,348	34,090	39,090	+5,000
Subtotal, Renewable Resources Management	121,175	135,371	151,871	+16,500
Resource management planning	8,872	9,327	9,327	---
Information and Resource Data Management				
Information systems	16,492	16,854	16,854	---
Resource data acquisition	4,348	4,436	5,936	+1,500
ALMRS	22,583	26,000	20,000	-6,000
Subtotal, Information & Resource Data Management	43,423	47,290	42,790	-4,500
Resource Protection and Maintenance				
Alaska cadastral surveys	15,019	13,287	13,287	---
Other States cadastral surveys	11,241	11,714	11,714	---
Resource protection and law enforcement	9,861	10,850	11,850	+1,000
Facilities maintenance	18,879	26,827	29,827	+3,000
Hazardous materials management	12,160	17,945	17,945	---
Subtotal, Resource Protection and Maintenance	67,160	80,623	84,623	+4,000
General administration	88,776	95,751	95,751	---
Pay restoration	---	---	4,662	+4,662
Administrative and staffing restoration	---	---	3,405	+3,405
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	435,914	466,384	503,451	+37,067

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $503,451,000 for management of lands and resources, an increase of $37,067,000 above the budget estimate of $466,384,000.

Energy and Minerals Development.—The Committee recommends an increase of $1,000,000 for oil and gas to provide for increased inspection on Indian and other leases.

An increase of $12,000,000 is recommended for mining law administration to continue direct funding of the regulatory and administrative functions of the program and to continue the current fee structure. The budget request contained legislative provisions instituting an annual holding fee for mining claims in lieu of the current requirement for annual assessment work. Administration of the mining law program would have been financed through the new fee structure. The proposal is a significant modification to existing mining legislation and is the jurisdiction of the authorizing committee.

In a related matter, the Committee recommends a limitation on the patenting of Federal land to claimants at current nominal rates until the authorizing committee can revise the law. Although the transfer of valuable public domain lands out of Federal ownership is not always involved in mining operations no such transfer should take place at the very low current rates per acre.

Lands and realty management.—The Bureau should enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Walker Field Airport Authority in Grand Junction, Colorado regarding public land available for conveyance to the Airport Authority for future expansion. Such MOU should provide for retaining the land until needed by the Airport Authority, not approving land uses incompatible with long-term airport expansion plans, and considering the land in any future Resource Management Plan revision for suitability for disposal to the Airport Authority for airport purposes.

Wild horse and burro management.—An increase of $2,000,000 is recommended for wild horse and burro management, including $500,000 for collection of herd management data, for a total of $2,300,000, and $1,500,000 for selective removal of excess animals.

The Committee also recommends continuation of bill language barring destruction of healthy animals, even though such activity is not current policy.

Rangeland management.—For rangeland management, an increase of $2,500,000 is recommended. The increase consists of $1,000,000 for management of riparian areas and $1,500,000 for allotment management. The increase for riparian areas is part of an overall recommended increase in BLM programs of $3,000,000 for riparian area management, to bring the total in the "Management of lands and resources" account to $9,955,000 including $1,575,000 for the Oregon/Washington Riparian Enhancement Plan.

Soil, water, and air management.—An increase of $1,000,000 for riparian area management is recommended in soil, water, and air management.

Wildlife habitat management.—The Committee recommends an increase of $6,000,000 for wildlife habitat management. The increase consists of $1,000,000 for riparian areas, $500,000 for challenge grants, $2,500,000 for threatened and endangered species, and $2,000,000 for general wildlife and fisheries management.

Cultural resources management.—The Committee recommends an increase of $500,000 for cultural resources management for inventory, resource protection, and challenge grants.

Wilderness management.—An increase of $500,000 is recommended in wilderness management to provide for management of new wilderness areas designated in 1990 by Congress. If no such legislation is enacted, these funds should be transferred to recreation resources management.

Recreation resources management.—The Committee recommends an increase of $4,000,000 to provide for enhanced visitor management, resource protection, and permit management.

Resource data acquisition.—An increase of $1,500,000 is recommended for data administration within resource data acquisition. The increase would provide for development of standards, training, quality control, and improved data sharing with other entities.

ALMRS.—The Committee recommends a decrease of $6,000,000 for the Automated Land and Mineral Records System (ALMRS) project. The Committee supports implementation of ALMRS. However, the Bureau does not require the additional funds because of the projected one year delay in issuing a Request for Proposals (RFP) for the hardware/software contract for the system. It is now expected that an RFP will be issued for a combined system including ALMRS and a modernized administrative system in March, 1991.

Resource protection and law enforcement.—An increase of $1,000,000 is recommended for approximately 15 additional rangers in the highest priority areas.

Facilities maintenance.—An increase of $3,000,000 is recommended for facilities maintenance to begin addressing the accumulated maintenance backlog.

General.—The Committee recommends an increase of $4,662,000 to cover the full cost of the 1991 pay raise and $3,405,000 to restore amounts for administrative and staffing expenses proposed to be absorbed by the agency in the budget estimate.

Most of the increases provided by the Committee require corresponding increases in personnel in order to be implemented properly. The Committee expects the Department and the Administration to continue to endeavor in good faith to carry out the intent of the Congress and to provide the appropriate number and skill level of personnel to implement the augmented programs. The Bureau has prepared comprehensive long range plans for fish and wildlife, recreation, and riparian area management that delineate ambitious goals for improvement of Bureau stewardship in all the above areas. The Committee is recommending increases in all of these programs to augment already increased, but still inadequate, budget estimates. Adequate personnel is the most critical key to success in these areas.

With regard to the above mentioned plans the Committee expects the Bureau to provide timely annual assessments of progress and problems in implementation of these programs.

FIREFIGHTING

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$486,488,000
Budget estimate, 1991	165,585,000
Recommended, 1991	246,892,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	−239,596,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+81,307,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared with the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Fire Management and Presuppression				
Program management	23,730	23,875	23,942	+67
Presuppression	75,191	75,475	75,687	+212
Subtotal, Fire Management and Presuppression	98,921	99,350	99,629	+279
Emergency Operations				
Wildfire suppression	236,400	59,266	137,048	+77,782
Emergency rehabilitation	7,009	6,969	7,035	+66
Subtotal, Emergency Operations	243,409	66,235	144,083	+77,848
Subtotal, Current Year Firefighting	342,330	165,585	243,712	+78,127
Repayment of prior year transfers	144,158	---	---	---
Pay restoration	---	---	1,380	+1,380
Administrative and staffing restoration	---	---	1,800	+1,800
Total, Firefighting	486,488	165,585	246,892	+81,307

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $246,892,000 for firefighting, an increase of $81,307,000 above the budget estimate of $165,585,000.

The increase consists of $905,000 added to the various line items to restore the base level, $1,380,000 to cover the full cost of the 1991 pay raise, $1,800,000 to restore amounts for administrative and staffing expenses proposed to be absorbed by the agencies in the budget estimate and $77,222,000 to bring firefighting to a level that equals the average expenditure over the past three years.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACCESS

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$5,882,000
Budget estimate, 1991	8,890,000
Recommended, 1991	16,106,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+10,224,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+7,216,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $16,106,000 for construction and access, an increase of $7,216,000 above the budget estimate of $8,890,000.

The recommendation includes $4,762,000 for construction of the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center, $160,000 for a visitor contact station at the Hole-in-the-Wall area in the East Mohave National Scenic Area, $180,000 for a ranger/visitor contact station in the Santa Rosa National Scenic Area, $200,000 for stabilization of the Kelso Depot in the East Mohave National Scenic Area, if donated to the government, $3,000,000 for high priority recreation construction, and $49,000 to cover the full cost of the 1991 pay raise.

The request for construction at the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area is reduced by $1,135,000 to a level of $2,000,000. The remaining funding is for survey, design, and construction of planned facilities in the lower quarry area, and for survey and design of facilities in the upper quarry area.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$105,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991	105,000,000
Recommended, 1991	105,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	....
Budget estimate, 1991	....

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) provides for payments to local units of government containing certain Federally-owned lands. These payments are designed to supplement other Federal land receipt sharing payments local governments may be receiving. Payments received may be used by the recipients for any governmental purpose.

The Committee recommends $105,000,000, the budget estimate, for PILT.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$12,556,000
Budget estimate, 1991	24,278,000
Recommended, 1991	16,228,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+3,672,000
Budget estimate, 1991	−8,050,000

The amount recommended includes $15,103,000 for acquisition and $1,125,000 for acquisition management. The request is $24,278,000.

The Committee's recommendation is as follows:

	FY 1991 request	Committee recommendation	Change
Big Wood River, ID	$200,000	$200,000	
Bizz Johnson Trail, CA	300,000		−$300,000
Blackwell Island, ID	250,000		−250,000
Blue Water Canyon, NM	175,000		−175,000
Bonita Creek ACEC, AZ	330,000	330,000	
Cache Creek, CA	1,500,000		−1,500,000
Canyon Tapia ACEC, NM	160,000		−160,000
Carrizo Plains, CA	4,500,000	5,000,000	+500,000
Chuckwalla Bench ACEC, CA	700,000	700,000	
Desert Tortoise Nat. Area, CA	200,000	200,000	
Dolores River Access, CO	100,000	100,000	
Eagle Lake, CA	400,000		−400,000
East Mohave NSA, CA	300,000	300,000	
Indian Creek Nat. Trails, CA	175,000		−175,000
King Range NCA, CA	500,000	500,000	
Lopez Island, WA		700,000	+700,000
Lower Big Hole River, MT	180,000		−180,000
Lower Salmon River, ID	1,000,000		−1,000,000
New River ACEC, OR	1,500,000	1,000,000	−500,000
N. Fork American WSR, CA	100,000	100,000	
Owyhee WSR, OR/ID	1,320,000		−1,320,000
Phoenix Wilderness Acq., AZ	580,000		−580,000
Ruby Canyon, CO	350,000	350,000	
San Pedro ACEC, AZ	770,000	770,000	
Santa Rosa Mtns., CA	1,500,000		−1,500,000
Snake River Birds of Prey, ID	153,000	153,000	
S. Fork Merced River, CA	250,000	250,000	
S. Fork Snake River, ID	1,300,000	1,300,000	
Steens Mountain, OR	1,350,000	1,350,000	
Upper Missouri WSR, MT	300,000		−300,000
Upper Sacramento River, CA	800,000	800,000	
White Mountain NRA, AK	410,000		−410,000
Inholdings	1,500,000	1,000,000	−500,000
Acquisition Management	1,125,000	1,125,000	
Total	24,278,000	16,228,000	−8,050,000

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$94,040,000
Budget estimate, 1991	65,536,000
Recommended, 1991	81,451,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	−12,589,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+15,915,000

The Committee recommends $81,451,000 for the Oregon and California grant lands. These funds are provided for construction and acquisition, operation and maintenance, and management activities on the revested lands in the 18 Oregon and California land grant counties of western Oregon. The recommendation is an increase of $15,915,000 over the budget estimate of $65,536,000.

In resources management the Committee recommends an increase of $1,000,000 for timber management to continue the Bureau's "procedural excellence" initiative. An increase of $9,000,000 is recommended for reforestation and forest development to continue to reduce accumulated backlogs at approximately the rate in fiscal year 1990. In wildlife an increase of $1,165,000 consists of $900,000 for spotted owl planning and research, and $265,000 for anadromous fish (for a total of $500,000). For wild and scenic rivers in recreation, an increase of $350,000 is recommended. Increases of $1,400,000 for resource management planning to adjust draft plans for spotted owl impacts, and $1,400,000 for data systems operations and management to restore the $505,000 base reduction and to provide for increased data needs related to spotted owl issues are recommended. Finally, an increase of $600,000 is recommended for the full cost of the 1991 pay raise and an increase of $1,000,000 is recommended to restore amounts for administrative and staffing expenses proposed to be absorbed by the agency in the budget estimate.

With the listing of the Northern Spotted Owl as a threatened species, the Committee expects the Bureau to comply with the Endangered Species Act in its planning for and implementation of a timber sale program for fiscal year 1991. The Committee expects a quarterly report on the status of the fiscal year 1991 timber program similar to monthly reports required by the fiscal year 1990 appropriations Act.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$9,404,000
Budget estimate, 1991	10,188,000
Recommended, 1991	10,188,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+784,000
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of not less than $10,188,000 to be derived from public lands receipts and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands grazing receipts. Receipts are used for construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements, such as seeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, fish and wildlife habitat improvement, and planning and design of these projects.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

(INDEFINITE)

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$6,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991	6,000,000
Recommended, 1991	6,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	....
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The Committee recommends $6,000,000, the budget estimate, for service charges, deposits, and forfeitures. This account uses the revenues collected under specified sections of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other Acts to pay for reasonable administrative and other costs in connection with rights-of-way applications from the private sector, miscellaneous cost-recoverable realty cases, timber contract expenses, repair of damaged lands, the adopt-a-horse program, and the provision of copies of official public land documents.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

(INDEFINITE)

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$99,000
Budget estimate, 1991	100,000
Recommended, 1991	100,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+1,000
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $100,000, the budget estimate, for miscellaneous trust funds.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the receipt and expenditure of moneys received as donations or gifts (section 307). Funds in this trust fund are derived from the administrative and survey costs paid by applicants for conveyance of omitted lands (lands fraudulently or erroneously omitted from original cadastral surveys), from advances for other types of surveys requested by individuals, and from contributions made by users of Federal rangelands. Amounts received from the sale of Alaska town lots are also available for expenses of sale and maintenance of townsites. Revenue from unsurveyed lands, and surveys of omitted lands, administrative costs of conveyance, and gifts and donations must be appropriated before it can be used.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends language merging unobligated balances from an old BLM receipt account into a current receipt account, and giving the Bureau the ability to provide nonmonetary awards of nominal value to volunteers providing services to the Bureau.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The Service is responsible for a national wildlife refuge system of over 90.9 million acres consisting of 472 refuges, waterfowl production areas located in 161 counties, and 55 coordination areas.

The fishery resources managed by the Service include 77 fish hatcheries, 4 fish technology centers, 9 fish health centers and a national training school. In 1990, National Fish Hatcheries are expected to produce approximately 6.9 million pounds of fish for release into the Great Lakes, coastal rivers and streams, and inland reservoirs, lakes and streams. The Service also conducts fish and wildlife research at 13 research centers and operates a nationwide network of wildlife law enforcement agents.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$393,644,000
Budget estimate, 1991	420,688,000
Recommended, 1991	471,858,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+78,214,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+51,170,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared with the 1991 budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement				
Endangered species				
Listing	3,233	4,022	4,272	+250
Consultation	3,691	3,204	5,704	+2,500
Permits	874	889	889	---
Recovery	10,620	10,666	14,666	+4,000
Grants to States	5,676	5,671	6,671	+1,000
Non-game management	250	---	---	---
Spotted owl	---	---	1,250	+1,250
Subtotal, Endangered species	24,344	24,452	33,452	+9,000
Ecological services	23,203	24,670	27,170	+2,500
Environmental contaminants	6,501	7,947	12,347	+4,400
National wetlands inventory	5,064	7,085	7,085	---
Subtotal, Fish and Wildlife Enhancement	59,112	64,154	80,054	+15,900
Refuges and Wildlife				
Refuge operations and maintenance	121,963	129,249	143,779	+14,530
Law enforcement operations	22,725	24,575	26,375	+1,800
Migratory bird management	12,925	15,881	16,737	+856
Subtotal, Refuges and Wildlife	157,613	169,705	186,891	+17,186
Fisheries				
Hatchery operations and maintenance	32,087	35,046	39,046	+4,000
Lower Snake River compensation fund	7,913	9,713	8,813	-900
Fish and wildlife management	7,766	9,018	10,059	+1,041
Subtotal, Fisheries	47,766	53,777	57,918	+4,141
Research and Development				
Fish and wildlife research center, O & M	56,917	51,424	60,594	+9,170
Technical development	7,514	10,497	10,497	---
Cooperative research units	6,465	7,186	7,186	---
Subtotal, Research and Development	70,896	69,107	78,277	+9,170
General administration	58,257	63,945	59,712	-4,233
Pay restoration	---	---	4,146	+4,146
Administrative and staffing restoration	---	---	4,860	+4,860
Total, Resource Management	393,644	420,688	471,858	+51,170

The Committee has made significant changes to the appropriation as requested. The Committee recommends an appropriation of $471,858,000, an increase of $51,170,000 over the request. The Committee is pleased that the budget as proposed this year is an improvement over recent requests. Many of the changes to the request are included to provide a more balanced budget. The proposed budget was weighted toward migratory waterfowl at the expense of endangered species and non-game species.

Endangered species.—The Committee recommends $49,693,000 for the endangered species program which includes $7,544,000 for endangered species research, $8,534,000 for endangered species law enforcement and $163,000 for fisheries.

The budget request proposed an increase of $750,000 related to the listing of endangered species. To this increase, the Committee recommends an additional $250,000 for pre-listing activities which have proven in the past to be helpful to non-game species. This action restores the same level of activity being carried out in fiscal year 1990. There is an increase of $2,500,000 for endangered species consultation. Of this amount, $500,000 is to restore the fiscal year 1990 base and $2,000,000 is to enhance the Service's ability to consult on the growing number of species listed as threatened or endangered. The Service should place particular emphasis on the development of habitat conservation plans. A minimum of $500,000 of the increase should be available for development of habitat conservation plans in southern California. Of the $500,000 for southern California, $250,000 is for technical assistance in association with the San Diego Association of Governments to implement habitat conservation plans and to coordinate with Mexican officials to address the plight of the least Bell's vireo.

Once again, the Committee is emphasizing the development and implementation of endangered species recovery plans. An increase of $4,000,000 is recommended to bring the total amount available to $14,666,000. Testimony before the Committee indicated that the Service had budgeted only $252,000 for recovery activity related to plants. The Committee believes that this meager effort needs to be strengthened considerably. To this end, at least $750,000 of the recovery increase should be devoted to plants.

The Committee is also greatly concerned about the imbalance of botanists to biologists on the staff of the Service. The ratio is approximately one botanist to every 20 biologists. The Service should develop a strategy to create a better balance between botanists and biologists and report to the Committee no later than March 15, 1991 on its plans to improve its performance in the area of plants, including the addition of more botanists. More emphasis should be given plants when awarding grants to States under section 6 of the Endangered Species Act and the cooperative research units should also be encouraged to devote more of their resources to plants.

In implementing the recovery program in fiscal year 1991, the Committee recommends that the Service pay particular attention to the needs of the desert tortoise, the manatee, grizzly bears and the gray wolf. For the grizzly bear and the gray wolf, at least $150,000 more each should be allocated in fiscal year 1991. Funds for red wolf activities should be no less than provided in fiscal year 1990. In addition, within the increase, sufficient funds are provided to begin a release of California condors to the wild. The captive breeding program for the California condor is proving successful. In releasing the condors, every effort should be made to protect the condors from lead poisoning and the hazards presented by electric power lines. If these hazards are believed to be too great, no release should take place until the hazards are minimized.

The Committee recommends an increase of $1,000,000 for grants to States as authorized by Section 6 of the Endangered Species Act. With this increase, $6,676,000 will be available to the States. The increase is provided in recognition of the strong programs carried out in most States and in recognition of the fact that a 1 to 4 match is required of the States thus generating a higher level of activity. As more species are listed, the States' responsibilities increase also. In the three states where the Northern Spotted Owl habitat exists, this is particularly true. To the extent feasible, the Service should direct the recommended increase to the affected States so that their programs will have the opportunity to carry out work not only related to spotted owls, but also for other species as well.

On June 22, 1990, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced its decision to list the Northern Spotted Owl as a threatened species effective July 23, 1990. Because of the wide range of habitat used by the Northern Spotted Owl and the potential economic impact the listing has, the Committee recommends an increase of $1,250,000 so that the Service may move forward in a timely fashion to develop a recovery plan for the Northern Spotted Owl and provide adequate resources for consultation to include development of a habitat conservation plan. The effort should also include an outreach and public information initiative aimed at private forest landowners and local communities to help them understand the Endangered Species Act and what it requires of them. If these funds prove inadequate, the Committee will consider a reprogramming in order to assure that reasonable needs are met.

Ecological services.—The Committee recommends an increase of $2,500,000 for ecological services. Of this amount, $500,000 is recommended to improve the Service's ability to comment on the growing workload related to relicensing permits sought by hydroelectric operators from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Committee is concerned that the Service and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are not working together to implement procedures which would allow the Service to be reimbursed for its activities related to relicensing. No later than January 15, 1991, the Service is to report to the Committee on its efforts to seek reimbursement.

The budget proposed many increases to preserve and protect the nation's rapidly diminishing wetlands. One important area was overlooked. The Service has the responsibility to review applications submitted to the Corps of Engineers for permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. As the budget justification indicates, "Essential to achieving no net-loss is a strong wetland regulatory program". To help in this regard, the Committee proposes an increase of $1,000,000. This will enable the Service to comment in a more thorough manner on Section 404 permit applications as well as comment on a greater number of applications.

An increase of $1,000,000 is provided to establish demonstration projects for planning, protection, and enhancement of urban wetland and wildlife habitat. The Service should identify several areas such as the Portland, Oregon and Chicago, Illinois, metropolitan areas and provide assistance to regional planners in inventorying and developing management plans for natural areas in the region.

Environmental contaminants.—Included in the Committee's recommendation is a $500,000 increase for additional field staff. This includes $100,000 to restore the proposed reduction and $400,000 to increase the number of staff over that provided in fiscal year 1990. It is the Committee's expectation that from this amount, at least three additional staff will be directed to address contaminant problems in southern California. The Committee also recommends $2,000,000 for natural resource damage assessments. This amount is a start toward providing the Fish and Wildlife Service resources to fulfill its trust responsibility for the nation's fish and wildlife resources. It is expected that these funds will be used to address the highest priorities, particularly in the midwest.

Over the last several years, the Service, in conjunction with the Idaho National Engineering Lab, has had underway an effort to develop a contaminant biomonitoring program for the resources under the control of the Service. To begin the implementation of this effort, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,900,000.

The Committee supports the Fish and Wildlife Service's bay estuary program under the environmental contaminants activity, and recognizes particularly the value of identifying contaminants problems and proceeding with restoration efforts for wetlands. Furthermore, the Committee recognizes the Puget Sound Estuary as a significant estuarine body, providing habitat for numerous fish and waterfowl species. In order to support the Service's Puget Sound initiative, the requested increase of $300,000 is provided to promote certain goals aimed at protecting, restoring, and enhancing the natural resources of Puget Sound. Such goals include: seeking a net increase in the quality and quantity of Puget Sound wetlands, riparian habitat, and associated fish and wildlife resources; the restoration and enhancement of anadromous fish runs; the promotion of actions that would contribute to the recovery of endangered species; the protection and expansion of marine bird, shorebird, and waterfowl foraging, wintering, and breeding opportunities; the improved quality of the Sound for marine mammals; and the restoration and enhancement of shellfish and marine fish resources.

Refuge operations and maintenance.—The Committee recommends $143,454,000 for operations and maintenance of refuges, an increase of $14,530,000 over the request. As part of the increase, the Committee recommends $2,000,000 for new and expanding refuge operations including $400,000 for the Walnut Creek NWR, IA, $800,000 for Hawaii refuge operations and $200,000 for archaeology protection and preservation at Malheur NWR, OR. Other increases include $8,000,000 for maintenance on refuges, $1,000,000 for water rights issues in areas other than the southwest for which the budget has provided an increase, and $150,000 for full operation of the new Minnesota Valley NWR, MN visitor center which was opened during this fiscal year. Another increase is for contaminant cleanup on refuges for which $1,200,000 is provided and $500,000 to continue the refuge challenge grant program.

The $8,000,000 increase for refuge maintenance is provided in order to help reduce the $234,000,000 backlog. With this increase, $43,435,000 will be available.

An increase of $100,000 is for the Fish and Wildlife Service to prepare, in cooperation with the relevant federal, state, county and local governments, landowners and public interest groups, a resource management plan for Putah Creek, California. The management plan shall identify the resource issues impacting the protection, restoration, and enhancement of riparian habitat and associated wildlife of Putah Creek, and establish a series of priority actions, estimated costs and benefits and proposed funding sources to maintain and, if possible, improve the habitat and wildlife of Putah Creek. The plan should be submitted to the Congress no later than eighteen months after enactment of this Act. To allow the Fish and Wildlife Service to participate in an assessment of Petaluma Marsh in California, $30,000 is recommended.

The Committee directs the Fish and Wildlife Service, in cooperation with the relevant State, county and local governments, to complete an assessment and provide a recommendation for the establishment of the Stone Lakes NWR, California. The Service is also directed to participate in the enhancement/management plan for the Salinas River Lagoon.

Of the increase for maintenance, at least $250,000 should go to the San Francisco Bay NWR, CA.

In part, these increases are offset by two reductions. One reduction is $250,000 related to studies on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Even with the reduction, $750,000 will remain for these studies. The other decrease limits the proposed $2,400,000 increase for cost sharing projects to enhance wetlands on off-service lands to $1,200,000. While the Committee does not totally discourage this effort, there are still many unmet needs on Service lands which remain a priority.

The Committee supports efforts by the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Washington State Department of Wildlife to create a Washington State Ecosystems Conservation Project. To carry out this joint effort, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,000,000 to assure adequate staff and initiate actions which will protect, enhance and restore wildlife habitat. The Fish and Wildlife Service may use funds available from within this amount to assist in activities associated with the State of Washington's Wildlife Restoration Program. It is the Committee's expectation that with this well-coordinated and focused response, the significant losses of wetlands in Washington can be reduced as well as restoration of upland habitat. The Committee expects nine FTE's to be available for this project and expects the State of Washington to match each Federal dollar.

Bill language has been included to continue the Youth Conservation Corps program within available funds at $1,000,000.

The Committee directs the Fish and Wildlife Service to reopen its Long Island Fish and Wildlife Enhancement office. The Committee believes the Cortland office is unable to adequately carry out its responsibilities on Long Island and that the reduction in staff has caused a decrease in attention to fish and wildlife issues on Long Island's eight refuges and throughout New York. The Committee provides $250,000 to reopen the Long Island office.

Law enforcement operations.—The Committee recommends a total of $26,375,000 for law enforcement operations. To comply with the overtime pay requirements of Public Law 101-173, the Committee has provided an increase of $750,000. To provide enhanced law enforcement field operations, $600,000 is recommended and $150,000 is included so that there can be a law enforcement presence in Guam. In response to the listing of the Northern Spotted Owl, the Committee recommends an increase of $300,000 for a stronger law enforcement presence. Within the increase, up to $200,000 is to initiate a three year trial to determine whether Baltimore should be established as a wildlife port of entry.

Migratory bird management.—The Committee has become concerned about the apparent dwindling number of song birds. A much greater effort needs to be focused on working with other countries in this hemisphere to protect existing habitat and restore lost habitat in order to assure the continued existence of many of these non-game migratory bird species. To help in this endeavor, the Committee recommends an increase of $1,000,000 for non-game migratory birds species; a $350,000 increase for the Western Hemisphere program of which $250,000 is for Mexico; and $100,000 to enhance bird survey analysis. An offsetting reduction of $594,000 is made to the request for pintail population surveys. The Committee cannot justify this increase for one waterfowl species when reductions were proposed for all other non-game migratory birds.

Fisheries.—For the fisheries program, the Committee recommends an increase of $1,000,000 for hatchery operations and $2,870,000 for hatchery maintenance. The Committee remains concerned about the deplorable conditions reported at some hatcheries and while the amounts recommended will be helpful, there is much more that could be done to reduce the backlog of almost $100,000,000 in hatchery maintenance.

The Committee has provided an increase of $900,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation for the Lower Snake River Compensation Fund. This is a reduction of $900,000 from the budget request.

Included within the fisheries program is $130,000 to purchase startup equipment for the Washington State University Aquatic Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratory in Puyallup, Washington. This laboratory will provide certification services for fish disease diagnosis and research and training of fish pathologists.

The Committee recommends $581,000 to continue three fishery assistance offices which have been providing aid to Indian Tribes. Included in this amount is $75,000 for Vernal, UT, $428,000 for Creston, MT and $78,000 for Valentine, NE. An additional $460,000 is recommended to create a new thrust for anadromous and recreational fisheries development on the lower Merrimack River through the establishment of a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Fisheries Assistance field station, to work cooperatively with the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife and Marine Fisheries, and the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department on the three program areas listed above.

To initiate the Chehalis River fisheries study, the Committee has provided $75,000 within available funds.

Research.—The Committee recommends a number of changes to the research program of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Among the increases are $350,000 to continue the North Carolina striped bass study, $265,000 to continue the Fisheries Review, $335,000 to continue the Wildlife Review and $500,000 to restore the fiscal year 1990 level for chemical analyses. Other increases include $1,000,000 for gap analysis, $1,600,000 for zebra mussel research, $1,000,000 for non-game migratory birds, $300,000 for black duck research, $150,000 for Connecticut River studies, $1,500,000 for endangered species research, $800,000 for maintenance, $200,000 for the Monell Chemical Senses Center and $200,000 for the Wellsboro laboratory. These increases are offset in part by a reduction of $730,000 in global climate change studies. This money, although requested by the Fish and Wildlife Service was to be transferred to a Departmental office.

The additional $300,000 provided for black duck studies is to be used in the northeast, and the total amount available for this activity shall be equally divided between research and the Region 5 field office including support of joint venture projects.

Of the $150,000 increase for Connecticut River studies, $75,000 shall be made available to the Sunderland Office of Fisheries Assistance, and $75,000 shall be made available to continue the Northeast coastal areas study up the mainstem of the Connecticut River to its headwaters.

The increase provided for endangered species research includes $600,000 for spotted owl related activities. A total of $200,000 is provided for activities related to species of concern to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the International Center for Preservation of Animals ($250,000) and the Center for Wildlife Conservation associated with the Woodland Park Zoo in Seattle, WA ($250,000). For avian disease research associated with Hawaiian Forest Birds, $200,000 is recommended. This research is to be conducted at the Madison Wildlife Lab. The Committee is particularly concerned with the lack of research resources devoted to the Manatee. To correct this situation, a $200,000 increase is provided to enhance research associated with improving the long-term outlook for the Manatee.

The Committee is providing $200,000 for an emergency effort to learn more about viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus which has the potential to destroy much of the fishery resource of the Pacific Northwest.

To supplement research on aquaculture, the Committee has included $300,000 for activities at Gadsden Junior College in Alabama. There is also $1,200,000 for the Southeastern Fish Culture Laboratory.

Using not less than $1,500,000 from within available funds, there shall be not less than 25 full time equivalents assigned to the Northeast Anadromous Fish Laboratory. From within available funds, $425,000 shall be allocated for development of instream flow methods in coolwater streams of the northeastern United States.

Of the $1,600,000 provided for zebra mussel research $500,000 is for the LaCrosse Lab and $150,000 for the Steubenville, OH, facility.

General Administration.—The Committee recommends a net reduction of $4,233,000 for general administration. The most significant change is the transfer of the engineering services activity to the Construction and Anadromous Fish account. This accounts for $4,033,000 of the reduction. The Committee made this transfer to reflect more accurately the fact that engineering services are more closely associated with construction projects and therefore should be funded within that account.

An increase of $100,000 is provided for U.S.-U.S.S.R. programs. A reduction of $300,000 is proposed for the FTS program based on the savings experienced during fiscal year 1990.

Administrative adjustments.—The Committee recommends that the total expected 1991 pay raise be provided for the Fish and Wildlife Service. The budget had proposed that only 40 percent be provided. To cover the full costs, the Committee recommends an additional $4,146,000. Absorption of pay raises in past years has steadily eroded the operations of many Service activities. In addition, the budget proposed that new employees be hired at a grade lower than has been the case and therefore recommended a reduction of $1,506,000. Such a proposal would have limited the effectiveness of the Service to compete for quality employees to carry out the important activities of the Service. Accordingly, the Committee has not agreed to this reduction. Similarly, the Committee has rejected the $3,354,000 reduction related to so-called administrative efficiencies. While the Committee believes that efficiencies are possible and encourages them, these additional funds can and will be used wisely by the various programs within the Service. The Service should report to the Committee within 45 days of enactment of this bill on how it has allocated these funds among the various programs. It is the Committee's intent that these funds be reallocated in the same manner as they were proposed for deletion.

Bill language.—The Committee has included bill language to assure that Great Lakes Fishery Commission funds transferred to the Service are considered intragovernmental funds. This will avoid double sequestration.

CONSTRUCTION AND ANADROMOUS FISH

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$58,098,000
Budget estimate, 1991	33,273,000
Recommended, 1991	68,375,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+10,277,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+35,102,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $68,375,000, an increase of $35,102,000 above the request. The recommendation includes the following changes to the request:

Bear River NWR, UT (refuge reconstruction)	+$1,052,000
Bo Ginn NFH, GA (rehabilitation)	+400,000
Coleman NFH, CA (hatchery rehabilitation)	+3,800,000
D.C. Booth Hatchery	+400,000
Hakalau Forest NWR, HI (fencing)	+300,000
Mora NFH, NM	+5,000,000

Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, MD (visitor facility)	+6,000,000
Sandpoint Fisheries Resource Center, WA (replacement lab)	+6,100,000
Walnut Creek NWR, IA	+3,100,000
White River NFH (hatchery rehabilitation)	+1,250,000
Emergency construction projects	+2,000,000
La Cassine (accomplished in FY 1990)	−133,000
Engineering services, transfer from Resource Management	+4,033,000

The Committee has also provided $1,500,000 for anadromous fish grants and $300,000 for the striped bass study. These are the same levels provided in fiscal year 1990.

The recommendation includes $5,000,000 for the Mora NFH, NM. This amount is sufficient to complete planning and design, acquire water rights and acquire a site. There is no commitment to construction until land acquisition and water rights issues have been settled. The Service may consider cost-sharing from the State if it is cost effective.

The Committee has included $2,000,000 for emergency construction projects. Testimony before the Committee indicated several problems of an emergency nature which have arisen in fiscal year 1990 for which funds were not readily available to relieve the emergency situation. These funds are to be obligated only with the written approval of the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Committee is aware of a contaminant problem at Parker River NWR, MA. Currently, a study is underway to determine what can be done to remove the contaminant problem and what the costs might be. The Committee will address the needs at Parker River NWR, MA when the study is complete. If funds are needed immediately, the emergency construction fund could be used to initiate clean-up of the contaminants.

Bill language has been included to permit a phased contract on the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center facility and the National Fisheries Research Center, Seattle, WA.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$73,990,000
Budget estimate, 1991	56,700,000
Recommended, 1991	83,700,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+10,760,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+28,050,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $84,750,000 for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service land acquisition activities, as follows:

	FY 1991 request	Committee recommendation	Change
ACE River Basin, SC	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	
Alligator River NWR, NC	500,000		−$500,000
Aransas NWR, TX		2,200,000	+2,200,000
Archie Carr NWR, FL		3,000,000	+3,000,000
Back Bay NWR, VA		3,000,000	+3,000,000
Balcones Canyonland Habitat, TX		2,000,000	+2,000,000
Bear Valley NWR, OR	800,000	800,000	
Bogue Chitto NWR, LA	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Cape May NWR, NJ	3,500,000	3,500,000	
Chase Lake Prairie, ND	1,000,000		−1,000,000
Chincoteague NWR, VA	1,000,000		−1,000,000

	FY 1991 request	Committee recommendation	Change
Crystal River NWR, FL	500,000		−500,000
Cyprus Creek (Cache River), IL	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Deepfork NWR, OK		1,000,000	+1,000,000
E.B. Forsythe NWR, NJ	1,000,000	3,000,000	+2,000,000
Great Meadows NWR, MA		5,050,000	+5,050,000
Great Swamp NWR, NJ	1,375,000	1,375,000	
J.N. Ding Darling NWR, FL	2,500,000		−2,500,000
James Campbell NWR, HI		3,000,000	+3,000,000
James River, VA	2,000,000	2,400,000	+400,000
Klamath Forest NWR, OR	1,000,000		−1,000,000
Lake Thompson, SD	1,000,000		−1,000,000
Lamar Peninsula, TX	1,500,000		−1,500,000
Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR, TX	6,900,000	9,000,000	+2,100,000
Lower Suwanee NWR, FL	2,000,000		−2,000,000
Marin Island, CA		600,000	+600,000
Minnesota Valley NWR, MN	2,000,000	2,000,000	
National Key Deer Refuge, FL	1,000,000	3,000,000	+2,000,000
Nestucca Bay, OR		1,000,000	+1,000,000
Ohio Key, FL		250,000	+250,000
Ohio River Islands, WV	1,250,000		−1,250,000
Pettaquamscutt NWR, RI	2,500,000		−2,500,000
Rachel Carson NWR, ME	2,000,000		−2,000,000
Rainwater Basin, NB	1,000,000		−1,000,000
Ridgefield NWR, WA		1,400,000	+1,400,000
Sacramento River NWR, CA	2,000,000	5,000,000	+3,000,000
San Francisco Bay NWR, CA	3,000,000	4,000,000	+1,000,000
San Pablo Bay NWR, CA		3,700,000	+3,700,000
Sublette (Cokeville) Meadows, WY	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Tinicum NEC, PA	875,000	875,000	
Walnut Creek NWR, IA		4,000,000	+4,000,000
Wertheim NWR, NY		1,600,000	+1,600,000
Wetlands (NFWF)		2,000,000	+2,000,000
Inholdings		2,000,000	+2,000,000
Emergency, Hardships	1,500,000	1,500,000	
Acquisition Management	7,500,000	7,000,000	−500,000
Total	56,700,000	84,750,000	+28,050,000

The $5,000,000 recommended for Sacramento River NWR, CA includes $3,000,000 toward the acquisition of Parrot Ranch. The $2,000,000 provided for wetlands is for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Out of this amount, strong consideration is to be given toward acquisition at Bond Swamp NWR, GA.

The Committee urges the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission to give priority to the Little River NWR, OK. The Service is to report quarterly to the Committee on all land exchanges under $100,000 in value. Exchanges in excess of $100,000 shall continue to be submitted to the Committee on an individual basis.

The Walnut Creek NWR, IA acquisitions are to be made only with the consent of the owner; however, the Service and an owner may jointly agree to use condemnation procedures to determine fair market value.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$8,904,000
Budget estimate, 1991	9,000,000
Recommended, 1991	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+1,096,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+1,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,000,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund, an increase of $1,000,000 over the fiscal year 1990 level and the fiscal year 1991 appropriation request. This amount represents an increase of 77 percent over the fiscal year 1988 appropriation.

Through this program the Service makes payments to counties in which Service lands are located based on their fair market value. Payments to counties will be $13,624,000 in fiscal year 1991 with $10,000,000 derived from direct appropriation and $3,624,000 from net refuge receipts collected in fiscal year 1990.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1990	....
Budget estimate, 1991	$25,000,000
Recommended, 1991	15,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+15,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991	−10,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,000,000 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund. The fund will be used for wetlands conservation projects to be approved by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. The projects are designed to fulfill the habitat protection, restoration and enhancement goals of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, the North American Wetlands Conservation Act and the Tripartite Agreement among Mexico, Canada and the United States.

The Committee has not agreed to the proposal to establish a permanent appropriation as part of this account.

REWARDS AND OPERATIONS

Appropriation enacted, 1990	....
Budget estimate, 1991	$1,000,000
Recommended, 1991	1,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000, the budget request, for African Elephant Conservation. The African Elephant Conservation Act of 1988 established a fund for assisting nations and organizations involved with conservation of African elephants. With this funding, the Service will provide grants to African nations with elephants and to qualified organizations and individuals with proposals to protect and manage critical population of African elephants.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The world has witnessed a staggering level and pace of change since the first national park was created at Yellowstone over 100 years ago. But the parks endure and continue to grow in importance, especially for the contrast they provide to that change. Noting this rapid change, Frederick Law Olmstead long ago observed that were there no place like national parks, there would be nothing against which to measure the change. Today the complexity and speed of this change is mirrored in the National Park System which is now comprised of 355 areas, encompassing 79.8 million acres, in 49 States and the District of Columbia. The areas range in size and character from the immense roadless wilderness of Gates of the Arctic National Park in Alaska to the small Federal Hall National Memorial in lower Manhattan. Visitation exceeded 355 million in 1989.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$767,804,000
Budget estimate, 1991	830,804,000
Recommended, 1991	874,178,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+106,324,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+43,374,000

The budget proposed for the Operation of the National Park System is the best, most realistic proposal put forward in a number of years. The requested increase of $63,000,000 from the fiscal year 1990 post sequester level of $767,804,000 is a major step in the right direction. But of this increase, less than half or $28,000,000 would go directly to the operating budgets of the various parks. The Committee's recommendations are designed to direct more of any increase to the individual park areas as will be discussed below.

During the course of the hearing with the National Park Service, the Committee received testimony that many of the parks are in "intensive care". In response to that characterization, each regional director was invited to provide the Committee directly with information about the full range of budgetary needs. That information was received and printed in the hearing record. Budget constraints prevent satisfying the full range of needs identified by the regional directors. The total needs identified just for the park units alone was $236,894,000 more than the budget request with another $193,000,000 needed at the regional level.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared with the 1991 budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Management of park areas	73,052	75,687	88,287	+12,600
Concessions management	4,981	5,160	5,160	---
Interpretation and visitor services	75,076	79,443	80,254	+811
Visitor protection and safety	66,713	72,874	71,724	-1,150
United States park police	41,468	46,316	46,216	-100
Maintenance	277,052	305,570	312,570	+7,000
Resources management	125,298	138,884	139,889	+1,005
Information publications	4,380	4,447	4,447	---
International park affairs	919	484	934	+450
Volunteers-in-parks	740	1,250	1,000	-250
Water resources	2,889	4,000	4,000	---
General management plans	2,682	3,723	5,013	+1,290
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	458	492	492	---
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	565	573	573	---
Lowell Historic Preservation Canal Commission	554	561	691	+130
Mary McLeod Bethune NHS	229	199	199	---
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center	543	199	550	+351
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	493	---	500	+500
Sloss Furnace NHL	---	---	250	+250
James Garfield NHS, OH	493	---	---	---
Harding Home and Tomb State Memorial	449	---	---	---
Blackstone River Corridor	321	---	700	+700
Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal	345	---	350	+350
William McKinley Memorial	---	---	516	+516
Native Hawaiian culture and arts program	1,775	---	---	---
National Constitution Center, PA	247	---	250	+250
Southwestern Penn. Heritage Preservation Commission	197	---	550	+550
Fisk University	986	---	---	---
Wheeling, WV Commission	173	---	---	---
Turkey Run Farm Park	---	---	225	+225
Steel Industry Heritage Task Force	---	---	500	+500
General administration	84,726	90,942	90,432	-510
Pay restoration	---	---	8,596	+8,596
Administrative and staffing restoration	---	---	9,310	+9,310
Total, Operation of the National Park System	767,804	830,804	874,178	+43,374

Management of park areas.—The Committee recommends an increase of $12,600,000 for management of park areas. Included within this amount is $75,000 for the National Council for the Traditional Arts, and $200,000 for a study of the Merrimack River Basin to be accomplished by the North Atlantic Regional Office. Within the increase for the National Council for the Traditional Arts is $35,000 for the Lowell Folk Festival and to assist in the establishment of the Lowell Folklife Center.

There are several areas in the national park system where the budget has not recognized the new and expanding operational needs. To address this problem, the Committee has included an additional $2,000,000. Among the areas included within this amount are Coulee Dam NRA, WA for which $300,000 is provided. This amount is necessary to provide the National Park Service the resources necessary to carry out the new operating agreement negotiated with the Colville Indian Tribe. There are several developing parks whose responsibilities have grown as the parks have added land base or have added new facilities. At Lowell NHP, MA, for example, the extensive Boott Mill Museum will become operational and will require significant additional money. Of the $2,000,000, $500,000 is for Lowell NHP. Similarly, new facilities at Lincoln Home NHS, IL, require an additional $500,000 while a specific increase of $50,000 is included for Women's Rights NHP, NY and $81,000 for a temporary visitor center for the St. Croix NSR. In addition to the $2,000,000, $75,000 is included for National Park Service support of the Delaware and Lehigh Navigational Canal.

An increase of $10,000,000 is recommended for distribution among the parks on an equitable basis as described under administrative adjustments. This amount, together with the $17,896,000 identified under administrative adjustments will provide a start toward meeting the $236,894,000 deficit identified by the regional directors. In allocating the total increase, no park should receive an increase greater than $750,000 above the fiscal year 1991 request.

The $10,000,000 addition for Park areas includes an increase of $315,000 for the Frederick Law Olmsted NHS, MA, to complete funding required for the curatorial program initiated by the Committee in fiscal year 1990. Within the increase, there is also $80,000 for the Boston African American NHS, MA, to support the Museum of Afro American History on and off site educational programs.

An increase of $250,000 is recommended for technical assistance to the city of Quincy, MA, to assess its historical resources associated with the Adams National Historic Site for purposes of resource preservation and thematic interpretation; to coordinate city and site signage and visitor information; and to enhance the National Park Service presence in Quincy.

Since 1983, Federal acreage at Cuyahoga Valley NRA, OH has increased by 13 percent, the number of structures maintained by 19 percent, visitation by 20 percent and trail mileage maintained by 111 percent. Since 1983, employee salaries are up 22 percent, employee benefits are up 35 percent and utilities are up 41 percent. Operating increases over that same period of time have increased by only 16 percent, less than the rate of inflation. This coming year at Cuyahoga, even more facilities will be in operation such as the Old Carriage Trails, the Brandywine Falls overlook, and the Towpath Trail. To accommodate these increases, $600,000 of the $2,000,000 increase provided is allocated to Cuyahoga Valley NRA, OH.

Included within the amount provided is $8,254,000 for Independence NHP, PA which represents an increase of $654,000 over the budget request and $804,000 over the fiscal year 1990 level.

The balance of the increase is to go to other areas where land acquisition and new development have added costly new operating responsibilities.

The Committee recognizes the efforts of the National Park Service to work cooperatively with local governments and the private sector to discourage inappropriate development outside National Park boundaries. Examples include recent efforts at Acadia NP, Gettysburg NMP, Richmond NBP and George Washington Birthplace NM.

Based on these successful experiences, the Committee directs the National Park Service to create a National program of regional office assistance. The Committee provides $500,000 to begin assistance programs in at least three regions. Priority should be given to those parks which face the most serious development pressures.

The National Park Service should provide an interim report to the Committee on the progress of these efforts no later than May 1, 1991.

Interpretation and visitor services.—The Committee recommends an increase of $811,000 for interpretation and visitor services. This amount includes $84,000 for activities related to Ford's Theater to restore the fiscal year 1990 level and $227,000 to restore Wolf Trap program support and stagehands. The balance of the increase, $500,000, is to restore the proposed reduction to the in park visitor transportation system. There is no indication that appropriate planning has been carried out to assure a transition to concessioner operated in park transportation systems in fiscal year 1991. The Committee cautions the administration not to put forward proposals for which there is little or no planning done to implement the proposal. Without this increase, the National Park Service would likely have to reprogram funds in order to continue the in park transportation systems.

Visitor protection and safety.—The Committee recommends a reduction of $1,150,000 for the implementation of a computer based incident reporting system. The budget proposes an increase of $2,150,000 for the incident reporting system. The $1,000,000 provided will allow a planning effort and some start up costs to be covered.

United States Park Police.—The Committee recommends a reduction of $100,000 to the $377,000 proposed for drug operations increases. The amount provided also allows for purchase of a new twin engine helicopter. The Service is to report to the Committee by October 31, 1990, the amount reimbursed the Service for extraordinary costs incurred in providing assistance to the U.S. Secret Service during fiscal year 1990. Every effort should be made to seek full reimbursement.

Maintenance.—The Committee recommends an increase of $2,000,000 for maintenance to be distributed to new and expanding park areas. The increase is to be distributed as discussed under management of park areas. Within available funds there is $1,000,000 to continue the Youth Conservation Corps program.

The Committee has also included an increase of $5,000,000 for repair and rehabilitation of park areas. This amount will give the regional offices more resources to repair aging park facilities, especially those projects that are difficult for individual units to accommodate within their operating budgets. Included within this amount is $100,000 for roof rehabilitation of St. Paul's Church at the National Shrine of the Bill of Rights in Mt. Vernon, NY.

Resources management.—The Committee recommends an increase of $1,750,000 for resources management. Of this amount, $600,000 is for the National Institute for Conservation of Cultural Property for ongoing support and $1,000,000 is for cultural resources training under Section 101(h) of the Historic Preservation Act. The Committee is pleased with the proposed increase of $800,000 related to global warming studies to be carried out by the National Park Service. There is an offsetting reduction of $770,000 related to global climate change studies requested by the National Park Service which would have been transferred to a Departmental entity.

The Committee is supportive of all efforts to ensure better air quality throughout the United States, and recognizes that visibility at the National Parks is at least in part affected by air quality. The Committee is particularly concerned about the relationship between air quality and visibility for National Parks located in close proximity to large urban areas. Therefore, the National Park Service is directed to pursue vigorously visibility studies at National Parks that it considers threatened by urban air quality factors. Specifically, in carrying out visibility studies at Mt. Rainier and other National Parks, the Park Service must study all potential contributors and sources of visibility problems.

The Committee has heard testimony regarding the National Park Service's increased emphasis on an applied ethnography program to address management concerns about the culturally appropriate treatment of park resources through the development of a professionally sound data base. Recognizing that hundreds of our national parks have longstanding associations with culturally diverse communities, the Committee wishes to express its strong support for this initiative and strongly encourages the NPS to devote more resources to this program.

The Committee recommends the preparation of an environmental impact statement in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act for the reintroduction of gray wolves to Yellowstone National Park and adjacent public lands, generally known as the Greater Yellowstone Area. For this purpose, the Committee recommends an increase of $125,000, which when added to the $175,000 included in the budget request for wolf studies makes $300,000 available for the environmental impact statement. The $300,000 is to implement the NEPA process and those elements of the 1987 approved recovery plan that will not prejudice the NEPA process which is to be completed by December 31, 1991.

In preparing the environmental impact statement, the biological and legal feasibility, within the context of the Endangered Species Act is to be considered as well as H.R. 2786, S. 2674 and the 1987 Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan.

The Committee provides $50,000 to continue wolf studies at Glacier National Park.

International Park Affairs.—The Committee recommends an increase of $450,000 for international park affairs. A total of $100,000 is recommended for U.S. ICOMOS, an increase of $70,000 above the request and a restoration of the 1990 level. This includes $30,000 going through the National Park Service as dues. The Committee has also restored the proposed $300,000 decrease for Western Hemisphere Technical Assistance and provided $80,000 so that the National Park Service may more adequately be associated with the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

Volunteers-in-Parks.—The Committee recommends $1,000,000 for the volunteers-in-parks program, an increase of $250,000 over the 1990 program level. This is a reduction of $250,000 to the amount proposed in the budget.

General management plans.—The Committee recommends an increase of $1,290,000 for general management plans. Included within the total amount recommended for general management plans is the following.

Palo Alto Battlefield, NHS, TX	$100,000
Natchez NHP, MS	150,000
San Francisco Maritime NHS, CA	125,000
Benjamin Harrison Mansion study	80,000
Cleveland to Zoar Corridor study	175,000
Birmingham District Heritage Corridor study	250,000
New Bedford/Falls River study	250,000
Matewan, WV assessment	150,000
Cane River Study	100,000
Delaware Valley Study	100,000

The Committee recommends $125,000 for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area for a study of the Waldo Giacomini Dairy to determine whether continuation of the dairy or return of the land to a natural estuary best serves the purposes of the National Recreation Area.

Within available funds there is $150,000 to revise the general management plan for the Missouri National Recreation River.

The Committee recommends that $150,000 be allocated for a study of Shenandoah Valley Civil War Sites in Virginia and West Virginia.

Statutory and contractual aid.—The Committee recommends the following increases in the statutory and contractual aid category:

Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Non-Violent Social Change	$351,000
Delaware and Lehigh Navigational Canal Commission	350,000
National Constitution Center	250,000
Sloss Furnaces NHL, AL	250,000
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	500,000
Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission	550,000
William McKinley Memorial	516,000
Lowell Historic Preservation Commission	130,000
Blackstone River Corridor	700,000
Turkey Run Farm Park	225,000
Steel Industry Heritage Task Force	500,000

The amount included for the Blackstone River Corridor includes $500,000 for the Commission and $200,000 for National Park Service technical assistance.

General administration.—The Committee recommends $200,000 of the $500,000 increase proposed for a women and minorities initiative. While the Committee is strongly supportive of efforts to enhance opportunities for women and minorities in the National Park Service, it believes the goals can be accomplished with strong leadership and less money.

The establishment of an internal audit control position is to be accomplished within available funds. A general reduction of $85,000 is proposed as is a reduction of $75,000 in the Public Affairs Office.

Administrative adjustments.—The Committee recommends that the total anticipated 1991 pay raise be provided for the National Park Service. The budget had proposed that only 40 percent be provided. To cover the full costs, the Committee recommends an additional $8,586,000. Absorption of pay raises in past years has steadily eroded the operations of many Service activities. In addition the budget proposed that new employees be hired at a grade lower than has been the case and therefore recommended a reduction of $3,202,000. That proposal has been rejected. Such a proposal would limit the effectiveness of the Service to compete for quality employees to carry out the important activities of the Service. The Committee has rejected the $6,108,000 reduction made for administrative efficiencies. While the Committee believes that efficiencies are possible and encourages them, the Committee believes these additional funds can and will be used wisely by the various park units. The Committee would note that the National Park Service has yet to provide information requested a year ago by the Committee regarding possible administrative savings.

In restoring these proposed administrative reductions, the Committee recommends that the entire amount of $17,906,000 go directly to the operating bases of the individual park units. The money is sufficient to provide each park unit which received less than a 5 percent proposed increase in the budget request, a 5.2 percent increase over the budget proposal. Those parks which received at least a 5 percent increase in the request would not receive the additional 5.2 percent. Although the amount will vary from park to park, in the aggregate, the Committee's recommendations allow the park operating base to be increased in excess of 11 percent. These increases are designed to remove the individual park units from intensive care and get them on the road to recovery.

The Committee strongly supports the training and preservation functions carried out at the Williamsport Center and encourages the Park Service to review its funding for the 1992 budget cycle in light of the report submitted in July to the Committee. No action should be taken with respect to relocating the Williamsport Training Center until a new comprehensive and objective report is prepared by the Denver Service Center. The review should include site visits, specific to the preparation of the report, to all proposed locations. In addition, the Committee directs the Park Service to examine the feasibility of providing multiple training and preservation initiatives in various regions around the country. In conducting its review of these sites, the service should consider those factors included in the 1990 Williamsport report, as well as:

—Proximity to existing National Park Service units and availability of logistical support (maintenance, administration, security, etc.);
—Availability of suitable government-owned structures which would lend themselves to adaptive reuse for Training Center occupancy;
—Proximity of major airports by driving time;
—Accessibility from the interstate highway network;
—Range of government-owned structures immediately available for field study and training purposes;
—Potential availability of government-owned housing for permanent employees, transient trainees, visitors, etc.;
—Cost of living, particularly housing, in the proposed location; and
—Proximity to colleges and universities with programs relevant to Training Center activities, i.e., historic preservation, curatorial sciences, etc.

The Committee is concerned about handicapped accessibility to various National Park Service facilities. The Service should prepare and submit to the Committee a report including a plan to improve handicapped accessibility and cost estimates.

The Committee recommends changing the organizational structure of the National Park Service so that the Division of Legislation will work for the Associate Director, Planning and Development. This change will facilitate better coordination of the planning function with those in the National Park Service who are responsible for providing information to the Congress regarding new area studies, and new development within parks. It also places the

Division of Congressional Liaison under the Director of the National Park Service as is the case with the Geological Survey.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the Santa Fe National Historic Trail and the efforts of the National Park Service to identify, mark, and administer the national park according to the National Trails System Act, as amended. The Committee is aware that the trail commonly known as the Fort Hays-Fort Dodge Road, including Duncan's Crossing, located in western Kansas between Fort Dodge and Fort Hays, was not identified by the National Park Service as part of the Santa Fe National Historic Trail.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$15,923,000
Budget estimate, 1991	10,125,000
Recommended, 1991	17,968,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+2,045,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+7,843,000

The National Recreation and Preservation appropriation within the National Park Service provides for outdoor recreation planning, preservation of cultural and national heritage resources, technical assistance to Federal, State and local agencies and administration of Historic Preservation Fund grants.

The amount recommended to the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared with the 1991 budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Recreation programs	605	294	610	+316
Natural programs	4,669	547	6,122	+5,575
National register	8,822	7,442	9,122	+1,680
Environmental and compliance review	418	422	422	---
Grant administration	1,409	1,420	1,420	---
Pay restoration	---	---	100	+100
Administrative and staffing restoration	---	---	172	+172
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	15,923	10,125	17,968	+7,843

Recreation programs.—The Committee recommends an increase of $316,000 for recreation programs to restore the activity to the 1990 level.

Natural programs.—The natural programs includes a program of assistance to States and local governments for rivers and trails for which the Committee recommends $4,500,000 in recognition of the high level of demand for the program's services. An additional $175,000 is provided for technical assistance in development of the San Francisco Bay Area Ridge Trail. While the Committee continues to provide technical assistance in the development of the trail, there is no commitment to future appropriations for construction or land acquisition with the San Francisco Bay Area Ridge Trail. Within available funds, the Service is to provide technical assistance to Pierce County in Washington State for support of activities related to the construction of the "Foothills Linear Park Trail".

In addition, the Committee recommends $200,000 for a comprehensive study of the Vicksburg, MS area resources.

The Committee notes that in the House Report accompanying P.L. 100-192, which designates the Trail of Tears as a National Historic Trail, the National Park Service was instructed to pursue documentation of side or connecting trails in Northern Arkansas. The Committee encourages the National Park Service to further investigate the existence of such trails in the vicinity of Cherokee Village, Arkansas.

The Committee recommends an increase of $700,000 for rivers and trails studies. The Committee understands that four new wild and scenic river studies are expected to be authorized in fiscal year 1990, with three of those located in New England. In combination with the ongoing Farmington River study and the proposed study of the Long Trail in Vermont, this would amount to over half of the studies nationwide being conducted in New England. The additional funds will be used to support these New England studies and to provide a long overdue increase for the Rivers and Trails program as a whole.

National Register programs.—The Committee recommends a number of increases in the national register programs area. In order to continue the women's national landmark studies so successfully begun over the last two years, the Committee recommends $75,000. In addition the Committee recommends $125,000 to enable the Park Service to restructure its history thematic outline. For the Departmental archaeology coordinator, $100,000 is provided to continue the program.

For HABS/HAER there is an additional $345,000, related to the America's Industrial Heritage Project.

The Committee also recommends $100,000 for a cooperative agreement with the Old Bedford Village, $200,000 for the Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission and $75,000 for the AIHP archives center. In addition, $160,000 is provided to assist in processing register nominations associated with the America's Industrial Heritage Project, to be matched by the State of Pennsylvania.

The Committee has also provided $500,000 to continue the Institute for History and Technology which was begun in fiscal year 1990.

Administrative adjustments.—The Committee recommends $100,000 to cover the entire cost of the anticipated 1991 pay increase as discussed under the Operation of the National Park System. In addition, $172,000 is recommended to restore reductions proposed for other staffing and administrative efficiencies also discussed under the Operation of the National Park System account.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$32,308,000
Budget estimate, 1991	33,665,000
Recommended, 1991	34,665,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+1,357,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+1,000,000

The Historic Preservation Fund supports the State historic preservation offices to perform a variety of functions, including: State management and administration of existing grant obligations, review and advice on Federal projects and actions, determinations, and nominations to the National Register, Tax Act certifications and technical preservation services. The States also review properties within States to develop data for planning use.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $34,665,000, as detailed in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Grants-in-aid	26,636	28,865	28,865	---
National trust for historic preservation	4,686	4,800	5,800	+1,000
Bicentennial Lighthouse fund	986	---	---	---
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	32,308	33,665	34,665	+1,000

The Committee recommends an increase of $1,000,000 for the National Trust specifically for outreach programs. The funds for the National Trust shall continue to be administered as an aggregate grant. Included within the amount provided for the National Trust is $250,000 for the Distressed Cities Program.

The Committee is pleased that the request included $500,000 to continue the Committee's initiative to provide grants to Indian tribes.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$197,407,000
Budget estimate, 1991	99,766,000
Recommended, 1991	227,111,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+29,704,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+127,345,000

The recommendation of $227,111,000, an increase of $127,345,000 over the fiscal year 1991 budget request includes changes to the budget for the following areas and activities:

	Line item	
	Planning	Construction
Agate Fossil Beds Museum		+$1,150,000
America's Industrial Heritage	+$3,532,000	+9,662,000
Big South Fork NRRA, KY (lodge infrastructure)		+500,000
Big Thicket NP, TX		+3,100,000
Biscayne NP, FL		+5,350,000
Blue Ridge Parkway (Fisher Peak)	+250,000	
Boston NHP, MA:		
Old South rehabilitation	+559,000	
Dorchester Heights planning	+480,000	
Capital area parks (bicycle trails)		+675,000
C&O Canal (Brunswick Rewatering)		+1,040,000
Chickamauga/Chattanooga NMP		+1,000,000
Chickasaw NRA OK	+116,000	
Coulee Dam NRA, WA:		
Lake fluctuation retrofits	+130,000	
Boat launch ramps	+140,000	
Crater Lake NP, OR		+4,309,000
Cuyahoga NRA, OH:		
Cuy Station Road Bridge		+459,000
Boston Company Store	+95,000	
Remove abandoned structures		+400,000
Ohio & Erie Towpath Canal		+1,960,000
Rail line bridge and track		+851,000
Krejci Toxic Waste Site		−3,593,000

	Line item	
	Planning	Construction
Delaware Water Gap NRA (Smithfied Beach)		+2,900,000
Fort McHenry NM, MD (rehabilitation)	+90,000	+1,500,000
F.D.R. Memorial, DC	+1,214,000	+2,730,000
Gateway NRA, NJ/NY:		
Great Kills Bathhouse		+6,000,000
Jacob Riis Park	+1,000,000	+6,000,000
Gettysburg Historic Pathways	+75,000	
Grant Home, MO	+100,000	
Great Smokey Mtns. NP	−40,000	
Gulf Islands NS, FL		+500,000
Hagerman Fossil Beds, ID	−183,000	
Haleakala NP, HI (fencing)		+300,000
Hawaii Volcanoes NP, HI (fencing)		+300,000
Heritage Park, PA (study)	+200,000	
Hot Springs NP, AR (bathhouse row)		+1,400,000
Indiana Dunes NL, IN (complete campground)		+700,000
James A. Garfield NHS, OH		+1,500,000
Jefferson Nat'l Expansion, IL	+325,000	
John D. Rockefeller MP, WY	−495,000	
Klondike Gold Rush, AK	−600,000	
Knife River Indian Villages, ND		+600,000
LBJ Ranch (hospital conversion)	+500,000	+600,000
Lincoln Home NHS, IL:		
Dean House		+500,000
Arnold House	+170,000	
Henson Robinson House	+75,000	+262,000
Lowell NHS, MA:		
Kirk St. Agents House		+668,000
Boott Mill Museum		+1,180,000
Commission projects		+2,215,000
Mammoth Cave NP, KY		+2,000,000
M.L. King NHS, GA	−170,000	
Natchez Trace Parkway	+1,600,000	+15,900,000
New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail		+400,000
No. Cascades NP, WA	+320,000	+1,100,000
Perry's Victory (housing and maintenance facility)	+457,000	
Salem NHS, MA:		
Construction/installation of signs	+20,000	+25,000
Interpretive exhibits	+400,000	+600,000
Historic wharves		+4,750,000
Visitor center		+3,000,000
Salem Project Administration/Ops	+175,000	
GMP/environmental study	+95,000	
St. Josephs Polish Club	+125,000	
San Francisco Maritime NHS, CA		+2,000,000
Saugus Iron Works, MA	+125,000	
Shenandoah NP, VA Rockfish Gap study	+75,000	
Steamtown NHS, PA		+13,000,000
Stones River NBP, TN		+507,000
Thomas Stone NHS, MD	+290,000	
Tuskegee Institute NHS, AL		+4,000,000
Women's Rights NHP, NY		+11,800,000
Yellowstone NP (fishing bridge)	+300,000	
Total	+11,545,000	+115,800,000

The $3,000,000 recommended for the new visitor center at Salem NHS, MA is the estimated amount necessary to purchase a share of the "base building improvements" if an economic feasibility study determines that acquisition of interest in an existing structure is more beneficial than leasing. The original appropriation for this facility was made in fiscal year 1990.

Of the $337,000 for the Henson Robinson House at Lincoln Home NHS, IL, $42,000 is for planning, $33,000 is for archeology and $262,000 is for construction.

The Committee is concerned with the changes which take place in the construction program of the National Park Service once it is put in place. To help the Committee track the progress of each construction project, the Service should report quarterly beginning in January 1991 on the following items for each project:

1. Date planning started;
2. Date planning completed or expected to be complete;
3. Date construction started;
4. Date construction expected to be complete;
5. Changes in anticipated costs of either planning or constructing the project with a brief description of the cause for the change; and
6. A brief description of any unanticipated problems or delays.

Preliminary estimates provided by the Service indicate a total project cost of over $10,000,000 for the Garfield NHS project. The Committee requests that the Service review project costs to determine their validity, and identify areas where cost savings may be achieved by reducing the scope of the project or relying on non-federal funding sources in future years.

For the Natchez Trace Parkway, the total amount included is $27,400,000. Of this amount, $9,900,000 is provided through the Federal Highway Lands Program as requested by the Administration. From the Federal Highway Lands funds, $4,400,000 is for repair and rehabilitation of the older roadway and $5,500,000 is for new construction. Within this bill, an additional $17,500,000 is recommended for planning ($1,600,000) and construction ($15,900,000).

The Park Service is to reach agreement with the running community on modifications to the current road racesite in West Potomac Park prior to obligation of funds for construction of the FDR Memorial. The Service should provide the Committee with a revised cost estimate for memorial construction, consistent with the design approved by the Commission of Fine Arts, no later than January 15, 1991.

The $2,000,000 recommended for San Francisco Maritime NHS, CA is for repair of the *Eureka*. It is the Committee's expectation that private funds will be raised to the extent possible to share in the costs of these repairs. The Committee realizes that Federal contributions cannot be matched in whole the first year but expects that in future years, non-Federal contributions will increase as fundraising capabilities are established. Further, the Committee expects the National Park Service to prepare a report on the condition of the ships associated with the San Francisco Maritime NHS and the efficacy of maintaining all of the ships and the short and long-term costs.

The National Park Service also receives $60,000,000 through the Federal Highway Lands Program. The following table shows how these funds will be allocated by Park Service unit:

Park area	*FY 1991 request*
Big Bend NP	$2,400,000
Cape Cod NS	1,110,000
Chiricahua NM	125,000
Gateway NRA	1,650,000
Geo. Wash. Mem. Pkwy	4,320,000
Glacier NP	4,000,000
Grand Canyon NP	3,000,000
Mt. Rainier NP	3,100,000
Natchez Tr. Pkwy	5,500,000
Natchez Tr. Pkwy	4,400,000
National Capital Parks-Central	880,000
Ozark NSR	550,000
Pacific Northwest Regionwide	600,000
Richmond NBP	1,100,000
St. Croix NSR	660,000
San Antonio Ms NHP	300,000
Sequoia NP	3,300,000
Shenandoah NP	3,300,000
Wilson's Creek NB	100,000
Wupatki NM	560,000
Yellowstone NP	4,000,000
Yosemite NP	2,000,000
Subtotal	46,955,000
Other Components:	
FHWA Administration	1,050,000
NPS Administration, Studies, Signs	1,750,000
Advance & Project Planning	10,245,000
Total program	60,000,000

From the Federal Highway Trust Fund the Committee recommends the following: George Washington Memorial Parkway ($9,700,000), Cumberland Gap Tunnel ($28,000,000) and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway ($15,000,000).

The Committee recognizes the importance of the St. Gaudens National Historic Memorial, New Hampshire, and that improvements to the memorial are necessary because of the increased number of visitors and due also to the fact that the historical collection has been augmented with private funds. The Service shall report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than March 1, 1991 on the extent to which improvements to this Park Service facility are needed or justified.

URBAN PARK AND RECREATION FUND

Appropriation, 1990	....
Estimate, 1991	....
Recommended, 1991	$20,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+20,000,000
Estimate, 1991	+20,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,000,000 for the Urban Park and Recreation Fund. There was no appropriation for this program in fiscal year 1990 and there is no request for an appropriation.

Fiscal year 1983 was the last time funds were made available for this program. Once again the urban areas of the country need assistance in taking care of their urban recreation facilities. The Committee believes that restoration of the program will have a beneficial effect on life in urban areas.

For the restart of the program, the Committee recommends that the amount provided be used for rehabilitation grants for projects no larger than $250,000. With an individual grant limited to a maximum of $250,000, at least 80 grants may be awarded. A large number of cities have plans on file with the National Park Service and will be eligible immediately for awards.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(RESCISSION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Appropriation enacted, 1990	−$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991	−30,000,000
Recommended, 1991	−30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	....
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The Committee recommends rescission of $30,000,000 in annual contract authority provided by 16 U.S.C. 4601–10a. This authority has not been used in recent years and there are no plans to use it in fiscal year 1990.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$87,502,000
Budget estimate, 1991	80,153,000,
Recommended, 1991	152,386,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+64,884,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+72,233,000

For land acquisition and State assistance, the Committee recommends $152,386,000 as follows:

	FY 1991 request	Committee recommendation	Change
Appalachian Trail	$7,000,000	$10,000,000	+$3,000,000
Big Cypress NP, FL	4,000,000	....	−4,000,000
Blue Ridge Parkway, VA		2,000,000	+2,000,000
Roanoke Site		(1,500,000)	(+1,500,000)
Inholdings		(500,000)	(+500,000)
Channel Islands NP, CA	14,500,000	3,850,000	−10,650,000
C&O Canal, DC	7,000,000	7,000,000	....
Congaree Swamp NM, SC	1,000,000	1,000,000	....
Cumberland Island NS, GA	10,000,000	5,000,000	−5,000,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA, OH		3,000,000	+3,000,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA		840,000	+840,000
Everglades Buffer Strip, FL		4,200,000	+4,200,000
Everglades NP, FL	7,500,000	7,500,000	....
Fire Island NS, NY		1,800,000	+1,800,000
Fredericksburg/Spottsylvania NMP, VA		400,000	+400,000
Gauley River NR, WV		2,000,000	+2,000,000
Golden Gate NRA, CA (Sweeney Ridge access)		475,000	+475,000
Guadalupe Mtns. NP, TX		1,900,000	+1,900,000
Indiana Dunes NL, IN		6,000,000	+6,000,000
Jefferson Nat'l Expansion NHS, IL		1,000,000	+1,000,000
John Muir NHS, CA		3,500,000	+3,500,000
Natchez NHP, MS		2,500,000	+2,500,000
Olympia NP, WA		2,000,000	+2,000,000
Petroglyphs NM NM	2,000,000	2,000,000	....
Pinelands NR, NJ		500,000	+500,000
Saint Croix NSR, MI/WI		2,608,000	+2,608,000
Samoa NP, Samoa	300,000	300,000	....

	FY 1991 request	Committee recommendation	Change
Santa Monica Mtns NRA, CA	11,553,000	12,000,000	+447,000
Saxton House, OH		320,000	+320,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL, MI		1,000,000	+1,000,000
Stones River NB, TN		443,000	+443,000
Timucuan Preserve, FL		3,000,000	+3,000,000
Truman Home NHS, MO		250,000	+250,000
Inholdings		2,000,000	+2,000,000
Emergency, hardships	5,000,000	5,000,000	
Acquisition management	7,000,000	7,000,000	
Subtotal, NPS	76,853,000	102,386,000	+25,533,000
Assistance to States: Matching Grants		46,700,000	+46,700,000
Administrative expenses	3,300,000	3,300,000	
Subtotal, assistance to States	3,300,000	50,000,000	+46,700,000
Total	80,153,000	152,386,000	+72,233,000

The Committee has recommended $5,000,000 of the $10,000,000 requested for acquisition at Cumberland Island NS, GA. There is no appraisal of the property which became available just prior to the submission of the President's budget. As a result, the Committee will provide $5,000,000 at this time and provide the balance, if necessary, at a later date when it is more clear what the eventual purchase price will be for this parcel.

The $1,000,000 recommended for land acquisition at the Jefferson National Expansion NHS, IL, is provided contingent upon a favorable report that the National Park Service will not be assuming a future liability for possible contaminants on the site.

Bill language has been included to allow the National Park Service to complete acquisition of the Saxton House in Canton, Ohio.

The Committee recommends an increase of $46,700,000 for the State grants program of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Together with the $3,300,000 requested for administration of the program, there will be $50,000,000 available for the program. This is a significant increase from the $20,000,000 pre-sequestration level of fiscal year 1990. While this falls short of the $150,000,000 proposed by the States, it is recognition by the Committee of the pent up demand for recreation facilities and the need for the Federal government to provide leadership in this area. The Committee notes that the matching requirements make this program especially attractive as well as the fact that the Federal government does not have to assume responsibility for operating and maintaining the facilities once established.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$9,118,000
Budget estimate, 1991	8,150,000
Recommended, 1991	21,150,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+12,032,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+13,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $21,150,000 for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. This amount is a significant change from the budget as proposed and from previous appropriations. The amount requested is $8,150,000.

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, originally established as a bureau of the Smithsonian and the National Cultural Center in 1958, was further constituted and re-named in 1964 as a living memorial to serve as the sole monument in the environs of Washington in memory of the late President.

Responsibility for administration of the bureau is vested in a Board of Trustees, including 30 members appointed by the President for ten-year terms and 15 ex officio members, including three members of the House of Representatives, three Senators, Executive branch and independent agency officials, and officials of the District of Columbia government.

Initial construction of the building was completed in 1971 at a cost of approximately $78,000,000, funded with $23,000,000 in appropriated funds, $34,500,000 in contributed funds and $20,400,000 in loans from the Secretary of the Treasury. The structure, which is titled in the Smithsonian Institution and owned, ultimately, for the benefit of the United States, now is valued at upwards of $700,000,000.

In 1972, Congress authorized appropriations to the Board for operation and maintenance expenses for one year and, for fiscal years thereafter, to the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the National Park Service, to provide services comparable to those provided at other monuments in the Washington area. Funds for roof and plaza repairs have also been appropriated and authorized. The obligation of the Board to pay $20,400,000 in Treasury bonds issued to cover a portion of the construction costs of the building has also been restructured.

The Secretary of the Interior is to provide certain services in the Kennedy Center building relating to "non-performing arts functions," principally operation and maintenance including janitorial services, security and health and safety. The Board reimburses the Treasury from trust funds for that portion of operation and maintenance expenses that are allocable under an agreed formula to "performing arts functions" within the building.

In March 1990, James D. Wolfensohn was elected as the third Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Kennedy Center. Prior to his appointment, he had assisted the Board as a pro bono consultant to examine the needs of the Center and to help formulate a future vision for the nation's performing arts center.

Mr. Wolfensohn, experienced in the world of investment banking, has also been Chairman of Carnegie Hall in New York and raised more than $60,000,000 to save and restore Carnegie Hall as one of the great music institutions in America.

Mr. Wolfensohn has clearly and starkly presented the facts of the Center's current condition—both physical and financial. Prior to his appointment as Chairman of the Kennedy Center, Mr. Wolfensohn obtained the Administration's support for additional Federal assistance for the Center. The needs include urgent repairs which have been deferred. These repairs include the completion of garage repair planning begun in fiscal year 1989 and the initiation of repairs to the marble exterior of the building.

Through the years, the appropriation for the John F. Kennedy Center has not kept pace with the needs. One of the shortfalls has been in cyclical maintenance. Rising costs and a relatively stable operating budget have caused deferral of many cyclical maintenance projects. The Committee recommends an increase of $1,000,000 to begin to eliminate the cyclic maintenance backlog. Among the items to be covered through this amount are painting, minor roof repairs, structural inspections and finishing floors.

Costs for basic services have also increased dramatically. During this year alone, the electricity costs for the Center will have risen by approximately $300,000. Water and sewer costs will cost another $200,000. Janitorial services have been cut back, and there are staffing shortfalls among the National Park Service staff. To correct these deficiencies, the Committee recommends an increase of $1,500,000.

Over the last two years the Committee has provided money to begin structural repairs to the garage at the Kennedy Center. That initiative is continued in fiscal year 1991 with an appropriation of $12,000,000, an increase of $9,000,000 above the request. Beyond this amount, the Committee recommends $1,500,000 to plan for other structural and mechanical repairs to the Center. This amount will allow for planning of structural and mechanical repairs and handicapped access projects.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR COMMISSION

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$250,000
Budget estimate, 1991	....
Recommended, 1991	250,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	....
Budget estimate, 1991	+250,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $250,000 to continue the activities of the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission. An additional $150,000 is provided in the Operation of the National Park System account to enable the National Park Service to meet its responsibilities to the National Heritage Corridor.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends the renaming of the Cedar Pass Visitor Center in the Badlands National Park as the Ben Reifel Visitor Center. Ben Reifel is the first Sioux Indian elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. He worked for the Department of the Interior and Bureau of Indian Affairs for 23 years. He served in the U.S. Congress for ten years, and was the Ranking Minority Member of the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee.

The Committee has again included a provision requiring the National Park Service to submit its plans for development of Ellis Island to Congress before implementation. The Committee has included language which states that Federal funds may be used to support all activities associated with NPS rail excursions in Northeastern, Pennsylvania. The Federal share is not to exceed 50 percent of those costs, the balance is expected to be provided from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and other private sources.

Bill language also has been included to require consent from practicing scientific institutions prior to their designated by the National Park Service as National Historic Landmarks or their placement on the National Historic Register.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The U.S. Geological Survey was established by an act of Congress on March 3, 1879 to provide a permanent Federal agency to conduct the systematic and scientific "classification of the public lands, and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the National domain". The USGS is the Federal Government's largest earth-science research agency, the Nation's largest civilian mapmaking agency, and the primary source of data on the Nation's surface- and ground water resources. Its activities include conducting detailed assessments of the energy and mineral potential of the Nation's land and offshore areas; investigation and issuing of warnings of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, and other geologic and hydrologic hazards; research on the geologic structure of the Nation; studies of the geologic features, structure, processes, and history of other planets of our solar system; topographic surveys of the Nation and preparation of topographic and thematic maps and related cartographic products; development and production of digital cartographic data bases and products; collection on a routine basis of data on the quantity, quality, and use of surface and ground water; research in hydraulics and hydrology; the coordination of all Federal water data acquisition; and the application of remotely sensed data to the development of new cartographic, geologic, and hydrologic research techniques for natural resources planning and management.

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$484,402,000
Budget estimate, 1991	506,578,000
Recommended, 1991	571,904,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+87,502,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+65,326,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
National Mapping, Geography and Surveys				
National map and digital data production	45,985	43,494	47,515	+4,021
Information and data systems	14,598	18,018	19,087	+1,069
Research and technology	18,348	17,863	17,863	---
Advanced cartographic systems	32,574	47,396	47,396	---
Subtotal, National Mapping, Geography & Surveys	111,505	126,771	131,861	+5,090
Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping				
Earthquake hazards reduction	34,443	35,027	50,027	+15,000
Volcano hazards	17,596	11,535	16,035	+4,500
Landslide hazards	2,157	2,204	2,204	---
National geologic mapping	19,132	19,472	20,972	+1,500
Deep continental studies	3,020	3,047	3,047	---
Geomagnetism	1,710	1,752	1,752	---
Climate change	3,001	9,749	9,749	---
Coastal studies	6,018	2,936	9,936	+7,000
Offshore geologic surveys	26,450	26,936	26,936	---
Mineral resource surveys	46,836	46,373	46,373	---
Energy geologic surveys	27,104	25,790	29,936	+4,146
Subtotal, Geologic & Mineral Surveys & Mapping	187,467	184,821	216,967	+32,146
Water Resources Investigations				
Federal program	80,221	94,340	99,223	+4,883
Federal-State program	58,974	56,147	64,299	+8,152
Water resources research institutes	10,680	5,229	10,782	+5,553
Subtotal, Water Resources Investigations	149,875	155,716	174,304	+18,588
General administration	18,081	20,888	20,888	---
Facilities	17,474	18,382	18,382	---
Pay restoration	---	---	5,113	+5,113
Administrative and staffing restoration	---	---	4,389	+4,389
Total, Geological Survey	484,402	506,578	571,904	+65,326

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $571,904,000 for surveys, investigations, and research, an increase of $65,326,000 above the budget estimate of $506,578,000.

National mapping, geography and surveys.—The Committee recommends an increase of $4,021,000 for national map and digital data production. The increase consists of $878,000 to restore the base in cartographic data and map revision, $1,643,000 to restore the base for orthophotoquads in thematic and special data, and $1,500,000 to restore the base for side-looking airborne radar (SLAR). All SLAR data acquisition funds in fiscal year 1991 should be used to accelerate completion of work in the Southeastern region.

The Committee recommends an increase of $1,069,000 in information and data systems to restore the base for National data base management.

The Committee does not expect to approve additional funds for Landsat operations through reprogramming in fiscal year 1991 as has been the case the past two years. NOAA should provide sufficient funds for such operations instead of depending on other agencies for unplanned support.

Geological and mineral resources surveys and mapping.—The Committee recommends a $15,000,000 increase for earthquake hazards reduction. Funding for the earthquake program has remained constant for a decade resulting in diminution of the capability of the Geological Survey to support seismic networks as well as critical research on earthquake effects and prediction. While the proposed increase will not restore completely the effect of inflation over the years, it will allow needed augmentation of the program in California, the Pacific Northwest, the New Madrid region of the mid-continent, and the National Seismograph Network.

An increase of $4,500,000 is recommended for volcano hazards in order to continue to provide active monitoring and forecasting of the activity at Mt. Redoubt Volcano in Alaska.

In national geologic mapping the Committee recommends an increase of $1,500,000, consisting of $500,000 for the cost-shared COGEOMAP program, and $1,000,000 to augment National mapping (GEOMAP) projects.

The Committee recommends an increase of $7,000,000 for coastal studies. Along with $2,936,000 included in the budget this increase goes a long way toward implementing a National program for the country's coastal areas. The increase consists of $1,500,000 to continue Lake Michigan studies, $1,000,000 to continue full funding of Louisiana wetlands studies, $2,000,000 to provide the full scope of Alabama/Mississippi erosion and pollution studies, $500,000 to scope and begin a Lake Erie erosion study, $500,000 to begin a West Louisiana/Upper Texas erosion study, $500,000 for sediment transport and pollution studies of Massachusetts Bay-Boston Harbor, and $1,000,000 to initiate fundamental scientific studies on coastal processes to provide the basic underpinning for this program.

For energy geologic surveys the Committee recommends an increase of $4,146,000. The increase consists of $2,000,000 for coal availability investigations, including $1,000,000 to restore the base, and $1,000,000 to expand the studies to include the Northern Appalachian Region (Ohio and Pennsylvania); $802,000 to restore the base for oil and gas investigations; $1,044,000 to restore the base for geothermal investigations; and $300,000 for world energy resource assessment.

Water resources investigations.—The Committee recommends an increase of $4,883,000 in the Federal program. Of the increase $353,000 is to restore the base for data collection and analysis, $1,000,000 is for added maintenance work to repair existing deficiencies at stream flow measurement stations, $3,100,000 is for National water information clearinghouse activity and $430,000 is to restore the base for nuclear waste hydrology. Of the clearinghouse work, $2,400,000 is for continued modernization of the information system, and $700,000 is for increased training and workshops.

An increase of $8,152,000 is recommended for the 50–50 cost-shared, Federal-State program to maintain 84% coverage of State offerings in 1991.

An increase of $5,553,000 is recommended to continue the water resources research institute program at current levels. The increase includes $2,875,000 for basic institute grants, $2,571,000 for competitive research grants, and $107,000 for administrative costs.

General.—The Committee recommends an increase of $5,113,000 to allow for complete funding of 1991 pay costs, and $4,389,000 to restore amounts for administrative and staffing expenses proposed to be absorbed by the agency in the budget estimate.

Bill language is recommended redefining contributions from States and others involved in cooperative work with the Survey in mapping projects and water resources investigations so that these contributions are not subject to sequestration.

The Committee has included language in the bill to establish a working capital fund to provide for the functioning of an administrative service center and a general purposes computer center to serve Department-wide and Government-wide customers. The fund will be financed by fees for work performed and requires no additional appropriations. The language also merges the existing telecommunications amortization fund into the working capital fund.

Bill language is also recommended which allows for nonmonetary awards of nominal value to volunteers providing services to the Survey.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

LEASING AND ROYALTY MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$176,042,000
Budget estimate, 1991	194,252,000
Recommended, 1991	200,128,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+24,086,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+5,876,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $200,128,000 for the programs of the Minerals Management Service, an increase of $24,086,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation of $176,042,000 and $5,876,000 above the fiscal year 1991 request. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
OCS Lands				
Leasing and environmental program	38,040	45,840	48,540	+2,700
Resource evaluation	22,124	22,504	22,504	---
Regulatory program	30,242	32,307	32,807	+500
Subtotal, OCS Lands	90,406	100,651	103,851	+3,200
Royalty Management				
Mineral revenue collection (onshore royalty)	18,284	19,963	19,963	---
Mineral revenue compliance (offshore royalty)	18,574	21,789	21,789	---
Systems development and maintenance	18,359	19,767	19,792	+25
Refund on Indian allottee leases	63	---	8	+8
Subtotal, Royalty Management	55,280	61,519	61,552	+33
General Administration				
Executive direction	3,531	5,309	5,309	---
Administration operations	9,959	10,744	10,744	---
General support services	16,866	16,029	16,029	---
Subtotal, General Administration	30,356	32,082	32,082	---
Pay restoration	---	---	1,565	+1,565
Administrative and staffing restoration	---	---	1,078	+1,078
Total, Leasing and Royalty Management	176,042	194,252	200,128	+5,876

In *Outer Continental Shelf Lands* (OCS) the Committee recommends $103,851,000, a net increase of $3,200,000 above the requested amount. The changes to the budget request include increases of $3,500,000 to begin environmental studies recommended by the Pacific Northwest OCS task force and $500,000 to fund salaries, benefits and associated expenses for 10 additional FTEs in the OCS inspection program, and decreases of $500,000 for the Department's global change modeling efforts and $300,000 for an education initiative.

The Committee is encouraged by the Minerals Management Service's cooperative efforts with the Northwest OCS Task Force to identify and resolve OCS issues specific to the Washington and Oregon region. The Committee has included funding to initiate environmental studies endorsed by the task force. The MMS should report to the Committee by January 15, 1991, on the studies to be conducted with the funds available in fiscal year 1991. As these studies are completed, copies of the reports should be provided to the Committee.

The Committee understands that the oceanographic synthesis study directed in the fiscal year 1990 appropriation has not been started and that the State of North Carolina and the MMS have agreed that a similar study completed by a private consultant on behalf of the Mobil Oil Company, supplemented with specific additional data, will be an adequate substitution. Acquiring the supplemental data will require oceanographic field work on the continental shelf and slope north of Cape Hatteras. The Committee expects the MMS to commit $500,000 within the OCS environmental studies program for fiscal year 1991 to conduct a study entitled "Physical Oceanographic Field Study to Determine the Quasi Steady-State Perturbations and Intrusions of Virginia Coastal Waters Offshore North Carolina". The geographic scope of this field study should focus primarily on physical oceanographic processes on the shelf and adjacent waters between approximately 34.5 degrees north latitude and 37 degrees north latitude. The area of primary focus should be viewed in the context of pertinent physical oceanographic processes in, and include field data collection and synthesis from, an area as far south as 31 degress north latitude to understand important Gulf Stream fluctuations in the primary study area. The study should be sufficient to characterize the recurring perturbations in the study area in terms of the oceanic hydrographic and current fields, the sea surface temperature field, and the frequency of occurrence and seasonal variations of the important fluctuations. Appropriate study methods might, for example, include current meter moorings, surface drifting buoys tracked by satellite or other means, and satellite imagery. The study design and results are to be evaluated by a scientific peer review panel consisting of three physical oceanographers; one each to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of the State of North Carolina, and one chosen jointly by the Secretary and the Governor of North Carolina from nominations submitted by the National Academy of Sciences. The peer review panel is expected to evaluate the results of the field work and determine whether available oceanographic information is sufficient to allow projects within the study area to go forward. The information should include, but not be limited to: (1) an adequate description and characterization of key circulation patterns and processes and (2) the development of reliable numerical circulation models that encompass the region of focus within the study area.

The Committee has recommended the addition of 10 inspectors for the OCS inspection program to enable the MMS to meet established schedules with respect to the frequency of drilling rig, platform and pipeline inspections. This recommendation is consistent with the February 1990 assessment of the MMS task force on OCS inspection and enforcement. The MMS is to report to the Committee no later than two weeks before its fiscal year 1992 appropriations hearing on the status of the inspection program and the need for additional inspectors.

Three OCS sales are scheduled in Alaska for fiscal year 1991; one each in the Chukchi Sea, Beaufort Sea and Navarin Basin. The Committee expects MMS to adjust its arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences for a nationwide OCS evaluation, as necessary, to focus on these Alaska planning areas in fiscal year 1991. The NAS review of these Alaska planning areas should be conducted similar to the review of the Florida and California areas included in the President's OCS task force study.

The recommended decrease for the MMS contribution to the Department's global change modeling efforts is based on the Committee's belief that this project should be more thoroughly justified and its full cost shown in a single account.

While funding has been eliminated for an education initiative, the Committee does not object to the concept of educational outreach activities within MMS. However, the Committee believes such activities should be a natural outgrowth of the programs and projects in MMS and accommodated within available resources.

In *Royalty Management* the Committee recommends an increase of $33,000 which includes $25,000 for phased replacement of personal computers for States and tribes, and $8,000 for refunds of overpayments on certain Indian allottee leases wherein payments were successfully appealed and minimal future royalties are expected. Bill language to provide for these refunds has been included under the leasing and royalty management account rather than under the payments to the States account as requested by the Administration.

In fiscal year 1990 the MMS began a three-year initiative to place the royalty audit program on a more timely cycle. At the Committee's direction, and as a part of this initiative, the MMS developed a plan for fiscal year 1990, outlining the audits to be conducted in that fiscal year. The Committee expects the MMS to report on progress against that plan and to submit a new plan for fiscal year 1991 no later than October 15, 1990. Further, the Committee expects the MMS to report quarterly on actual audit activity, including completed audits by category, compared with the audit plan; the status of staffing and hiring for the audit program; and any key areas of concern.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the impact of product valuation regulations on Federal, State, and Indian revenues and expects the MMS to keep the Committee advised of any proposed modifications to product valuation regulations.

In *General Administration* the Committee recommends $32,082,000, which is the amount requested in the budget.

The Committee has restored $1,078,000 in proposed reductions to be achieved through administrative and staffing efficiencies, and provided an additional $1,565,000 to fund fully the 1991 pay raise. These increases are needed in fiscal year 1991 to ensure there is no erosion of mission-essential programs.

Bill language has been included to provide the authority for payment of late interest under the leasing and royalty management account. Bill language also has been included to provide $8,000 for refunds of overpayments on Indian allottee leases, and to provide for certain deductions from onshore mineral leasing receipts prior to their distribution to the States and to the Federal Treasury.

Under Department-wide provisions, bill language is included to prohibit the use of funds for Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leasing activities in several areas. In those areas where the Committee has recommended restrictions on preleasing activities, those restrictions apply only to the formal steps identified by the Department of the Interior as part of the actual lease sale process. These formal steps include such activities as the publication of sale-specific environmental impact statements (EIS), the conduct of public hearings directly associated with the EIS process, issuance of notices of sale and receipt of bids. Restrictions on preleasing activities do not preclude environmental, geologic, geophysical, economic, engineering or other scientific analyses, studies and evaluations. Such studies form the basis for environmental impact statements but are not considered a part of the EIS or the formal sale process. Also, restrictions on preleasing activities do not preclude the conduct of public meetings and negotiations, participation in task forces or other cooperative efforts attempting to resolve issues associated with offshore leasing, exploration and development.

On June 26, 1990, President Bush announced the cancelation of several OCS lease sales. Canceled sales include Sale 116, Part II in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico, south of 26 degrees north latitude, in the environmentally sensitive area off Southern Florida near Everglades National Park; Sale 91 in the frontier area off the coast of Northern California; Sale 119 off Central California, Sale 95 off Southern California, and Sale 96 in the North Atlantic planning area which covers the offshore area from Rhode Island northward to Canada. The President further placed these sale areas, with the exception of 87 specific lease blocks off Southern California, off limits to further OCS leasing and development until after the year 2000. For the 87 identified blocks off Southern California, no lease sale will be held before 1996, and then only if further environmental studies satisfactorily address concerns related to these tracts. Sale 132 in the Pacific Northwest off the coasts of Washington and Oregon has also been deferred until a series of recommended studies are completed, and no sale will take place in this area until after the year 2000.

The Committee is pleased to receive these long-awaited decisions by the President which support the actions taken by the Committee over the past several years to ensure that sufficient information is available before proceeding with OCS lease sales in environmentally sensitive areas. The Committee also agrees with the President's decision to proceed with the cancelation of existing leases off Florida in the area south of 26 degrees north latitude and to begin to examine the repurchase of those leases. The MMS is to report to the Committee by March 1, 1991 on alternatives for repurchasing the existing 73 leases including cost estimates. One of the alternatives should be full Federal repurchase assuming the compensation procedures outlined in 43 U.S.C. 1334. The Committee also has asked the Comptroller General to examine the Federal government's liability with respect to the repurchase of these leases.

Much of the concern with respect to OCS leasing expressed by State and local officials, by environmental groups and by the public involve the effects of potential oil spills on sensitive marine ecosystems. Last year, the Department of the Interior reported to the Committee that, given the acknowledged difficulty of oil spill cleanup, the Department's emphasis has been on prevention of oil spills.

In the Spring of 1990, the Secretary of the Interior initiated a three-year $6,000,000 cost-shared program to improve significantly the response capabilities to open ocean oil spills. The goal of the program is to develop better recovery and cleanup equipment and methods for large oil spills. The MMS should continue to keep the Committee apprised of the progress made by the Department in implementing the oil spill response initiative.

As part of the fiscal year 1990 appropriation, the Department of the Interior was directed to conduct a three-pronged study, including the impact of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on the Prince William Sound, Alaska fisheries; an assessment of the risks and capability to deal with an oil spill in the North Aleutian Basin; and the possible repurchase of leases currently held in the North Aleutian Basin. That study is due to be submitted to the Committees by March 1, 1991.

The Committee has included bill language, consistent with the President's decisions announced on June 26, 1990, with respect to OCS leasing restrictions in the areas covered by the President's statement. These restrictions preclude preleasing and leasing activities in the areas included in that statement, and exploration and development of 73 existing leases in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico south of 26 degrees north latitude. The restrictions do not apply to environmental studies in these areas or to the issuance of a request for industry interest in the Washington and Oregon planning area. Also, until the Committee receives an acceptable report on Prince William Sound and on the situation in Bristol Bay in the North Aleutian Basin, and that report has been made available for a reasonable period of public review, the Committee recommends that exploration and development of leases in Bristol Bay, Alaska continue to be placed under a moratorium. In addition, the Committee recommends restrictions for activity associated with Sale 121 in the Mid-Atlantic planning area and Sale 137 in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico. The rationale for these recommendations is explained in more detail below.

For Sale 121, the States of New Jersey, New York, Maryland and North Carolina each have identified areas of concern. Commercial and recreational fishing in the Mid-Atlantic region annually contributes hundreds of millions of dollars to the economies of the Mid-Atlantic States. The area supports swordfish, marlin, tuna, mackerel, lobster, squid and tilefish. North Carolina officials point out that the MMS has not researched the unusual circulation patterns between Cape Hatteras and the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. This is a critical area for study of the potential trajectories of oil spills. In addition, New Jersey officials have expressed grave concerns with respect to development in an area which is already suffering from industrial discharges, sewage, and urban and agricultural runoff. The Committee placed a portion of this area under a moratorium in fiscal year 1990, including that portion of the sale area out 50 miles from the State/Federal boundary and extending from Rhode Island through Maryland. Bill language recommended for fiscal year 1991 would continue that moratorium area and prohibit the expenditure of funds for preleasing and leasing activity in that area.

Sale 137 in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico is scheduled to be held early in fiscal year 1992. The entire Florida delegation in the House of Representatives has requested that this sale be halted until the Department of the Interior develops its planned new approach to OCS leasing. The President and the Department have announced plans to abandon area-wide leasing in the next five-year OCS plan, beginning in 1992, and to focus on specific, smaller areas of high probability of resource recovery. The Sale 137 area currently consists of over 47 million acres. The Committee recommends that this sale be considered under the Department's new leasing approach and has included bill language to prohibit the expenditure of funds for preleasing and leasing activities associated with this sale.

PAYMENTS TO STATES FROM RECEIPTS UNDER MINERAL LEASING ACT

Appropriation enacted, 1990	....
Budget estimate, 1991	$558,000
Recommended, 1991	....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	....
Budget estimate, 1991	−558,000

The Committee does not recommend funding in the amount of $558,000 as requested by the Administration for Payments to States from Receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act. The Committee has included bill language under the leasing and royalty management account to allow MMS to make late interest payments to States and tribes using funds from that account and to provide for refund of overpayments on Indian allottee lease payments. The Department estimates a cost of $200,000 for late interest payments in fiscal year 1991 and the Committee expects the Department to accommodate such payments within available funds. The Committee has included the $8,000 requested for refunds on Indian allottee lease payments under the leasing and royalty management account. No funding has been provided for the payment of interest on refunds or for the payment of rewards for which the Administration had requested $150,000 and $200,000 respectively.

BUREAU OF MINES

MINES AND MINERALS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER)

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$178,443,000
Budget estimate, 1991	145,712,000
Recommended, 1991	171,443,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	−7,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+25,731,000

The amount recommended for fiscal year 1991 for the Bureau of Mines is $171,443,000 a decrease of $7,000,000 below the fiscal year 1990 appropriation of $178,443,000 and an increase of $25,731,000 over the fiscal year 1991 request. The amount recommended by the

Committee as compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Information and Analysis				
Mineral commodities	6,857	7,207	7,207	---
International minerals	2,772	2,820	2,820	---
Resource evaluation	15,656	16,794	16,794	---
Policy analysis	4,906	5,830	5,830	---
Statistics and information services	5,621	7,711	7,711	---
Subtotal, Information and Analysis	35,812	40,362	40,362	---
Research				
Health, safety and mining technology	54,306	38,155	52,145	+13,990
Minerals and materials science	26,090	24,485	25,485	+1,000
Transfer from Defense	6,000	---	---	---
Environmental technology	14,860	11,082	18,292	+7,210
Subtotal, Research	101,256	73,722	95,922	+22,200
Mineral institutes	9,879	4,250	5,550	+1,300
General administration	31,496	27,378	26,878	-500
Pay restoration	---	---	1,421	+1,421
Administrative and staffing restoration	---	---	1,310	+1,310
Total, Bureau of Mines	178,443	145,712	171,443	+25,731

The mission of the Bureau of Mines is to help ensure that the United States has an adequate and dependable supply of minerals to meet its defense and economic needs at low social, environmental, energy and economic costs. The Committee questions how well the Bureau would be able to meet its mission with the requested budget of $145,712,000, which would reduce the Bureau's research funding by 27 percent below the fiscal year 1990 level. At the level of funding recommended by the Committee, the Bureau will be able to continue research which will enhance mineworker health, safety and productivity, and efficient mining and mineral processing technology.

An additional $13,999,000 has been included for *Health, Safety and Mining Technology.* The increase provides for research in the following areas: $1,000,000 for selective mining; $2,500,000 for the respirable dust program conducted by the Generic Center for Respirable Dust at Pennsylvania State University, West Virginia University, the University of Minnesota and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; $1,400,000 for dust control; $950,000 for explosives and explosion suppression; $900,000 for fire detection and suppression; $1,500,000 for ground control and critical hazards, including mountain bumps and rockbursts; $500,000 for longwall mining; $500,000 for mine escape and survival technology; $600,000 for diesel engines; $1,400,000 for computer-assisted mining systems; $150,000 for noise control; $500,000 for methane control; $300,000 for industry cost-shared research on methane extraction from abandoned coal mines; $300,000 for underground coal haulage; and $1,490,000 for mineworker safety.

In *Minerals and Materials Science* the Committee has provided an increase of $1,000,000 to continue the Oregon metals research initiative begun in fiscal year 1990. Federal funds for this initiative are matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis from non-Federal sources.

In *Environmental Technology* the Committee recommends an increase of $7,210,000 over the fiscal year 1991 request. This increase provides $1,400,000 for hazardous waste technology; $750,000 for subsidence research; $1,000,000 for biotechnology for metal mining operations; $700,000 for acid mine drainage research; $250,000 for cyanide alternatives for heap leach gold mining; $1,500,000 for the National Mine Land Reclamation Center to continue funding at the fiscal year 1990 level; and $1,610,000 for the Bureau to work with the State of New Jersey on a cost-shared basis to correct serious subsidence problems, including $1,400,000 to address damage in North Arlington caused from a copper mining operation during the Revolutionary War era and $210,000 to address damage in Mine Hill caused by turn-of-the-century iron ore mining. Funds for the North Arlington and Mine Hill projects are provided with the understanding that State, county, and/or local funds will be identified to match the Federal share and that the total cost of the North Arlington project will not exceed $2,800,000.

The Committee has provided an increase of $1,300,000 for the *Mineral Institutes* program, including $1,200,000 for the Marine Minerals Technology Center, and an increase of $100,000 for program administration. No funding has been recommended for allotment grants to the 32 Mineral Institutes. The Committee believes that competitively-awarded research grants provide for a more directed and coordinated research effort than general allotments.

In *General Administration* the Committee recommends a decrease of $500,000 for an education initiative. The Committee does not object to educational activities by the Bureau but believes that such activities should be a natural outgrowth of Bureau programs and accommodated within available funds as they have been to date.

The Committee has restored $1,310,000 in proposed reductions to be achieved through administrative and staffing efficiencies, and provided an additional $1,421,000 to fund fully the 1991 pay raise. These increases are needed in fiscal year 1991 to ensure there is no erosion of mission-essential programs.

The Committee does not believe the Bureau has made a convincing case for decreasing in-house staffing and therefore directs the Bureau to maintain the current year authorized staffing level in fiscal year 1991.

Bill language has been included which prohibits the sale of helium facilities and the closure or consolidation of research centers in fiscal year 1991. The Committee continues to question the benefits which would accrue to the government under the helium initiative. The Committee encourages the Bureau to pursue the establishment of standard escalation in the price of helium charged to Federal customers. Further, the Bureau is to prepare a cost-benefit analysis, and report to the Committee by February 15, 1991, on the development of a state-of-the-art helium facility, including the disposition of the existing facilities. The Committee also expects the Bureau to make improvements to the existing helium facilities, including needed equipment replacements, where such improvements would result in efficiencies providing reasonably short term economic paybacks.

The Committee has included bill language to transfer $6,000,000 to the Department of Defense for a project to develop titanium ore from ilmenite. These funds were originally appropriated in the Department of Defense appropriation for 1989 (102 Stat. 2270–12, Public Law 100–463). In the fiscal year 1990 Department of Defense appropriation (103 Stat. 1124, Public Law 101-165), the funds were transferred to the Bureau of Mines to carry out "the Soledad Canyon Demonstration Project in Los Angeles County, California." The Committee believes that the Bureau of Mines should not conduct this project, given the Bureau's inability to fund many higher priority projects within existing resources.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$102,728,000
Budget estimate, 1991	110,845,000
Recommended, 1991	112,027,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+9,299,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+1,182,000

The Committee recommends $112,027,000 for Regulation and Technology, $1,182,000 above the fiscal year 1991 request. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
State regulatory program grants	41,910	47,910	47,910	---
Federal Regulatory Programs				
Regulatory program operations	21,950	22,398	22,398	---
Technical services, training and research	13,026	13,243	13,493	+250
Kentucky settlements	3,772	1,109	909	-200
Assessments and collections	9,100	12,095	13,072	+977
Subtotal, Federal Regulatory Programs	47,848	48,845	49,872	+1,027
General Administration				
Executive direction	1,589	1,754	1,634	-120
Administrative support	6,487	6,807	5,874	-933
General services	4,894	5,529	5,529	---
Subtotal, General Administration	12,970	14,090	13,037	-1,053
Pay restoration	---	---	794	+794
Administrative and staffing restoration	---	---	414	+414
Total, Regulation and Technology	102,728	110,845	112,027	+1,182

Since the passage of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, the Committee has monitored the progress of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) in reclaiming land scarred by surface mining activity and ensuring proper environmental protection through its inspection and enforcement provisions. During fiscal year 1990 the Committee reluctantly approved several reprogrammings to help the OSM solve its budget and organizational problems. These problems arose from the combination of a lack of responsible management within OSM and the failure by the Administration to request adequate funding for certain OSM programs. The Committee expects the Department and OSM to comply carefully with all of the conditions specified by the Committee in approving those reprogrammings.

In *Federal Regulatory Programs* the Committee has provided a net increase of $1,027,000 over the fiscal year 1991 request. Changes to the budget request include increases of $250,000 for technical services, training and research, of which $200,000 is for wetlands creation and preservation studies and $50,000 is for developing new training courses; and $977,000 for assessments and collections to fully fund implementation of the Applicant Violator System (AVS) agreement. These increases are offset partially by a decrease of $200,000 for the Kentucky settlement agreement as a result of savings associated with delays in filling vacant positions over the life of that program.

In prior years the Committee added funding for additional inspectors and troubleshooters. The Committee expects the OSM to retain the current-year authorized staffing level of inspectors and troubleshooters in fiscal year 1991.

The Committee is encouraged by the OSM's success in reaching agreement with the environmental community on the AVS to resolve data quality problems which have plagued the program for the past few years. The Committee has added funds to cover fully the cost to comply with the AVS agreement in fiscal year 1991. It is unfair to expect the States to pay a portion of these costs until they have had an opportunity to incorporate the funding requirements into their annual or biennial budget cycles. The Committee expects the OSM to continue to report quarterly on the development of the AVS, including the implementation of the AVS agreement and OSM's efforts to work with the States to ensure AVS is appropriately incorporated into State regulatory programs.

Last year the OSM initiated an effort to revamp the State oversight program. The Committee, at that time, cautioned the OSM to subject any proposed oversight program changes to review and comment by the Committee, the States and the public, and to ensure that the oversight program include a statistically-reliable and standardized data collection and reporting component. The Committee reiterates that caution this year. The Committee expects the OSM to submit, by February 1, 1991, a report on the status of the oversight program, including an explanation of how the OSM is addressing the Committee's concerns, the results of the prototype project, "lessons learned" from the project, and any changes which will be considered for OSM's oversight program as a result of the prototype project.

In *General Administration* the Committee recommends a decrease of $1,053,000 including reductions of $120,000 from executive direction for an education initiative and $933,000 from administrative support for the Coal Data Management Information System (CDMIS).

The Committee believes that the development of educational materials by OSM should be a natural outgrowth of OSM programs and accommodated within available resources. In the case of CDMIS, the Committee continues to believe that OSM should solve the problems associated with the AVS before encountering the challenge of implementing the all-encompassing, automated and integrated computer system envisioned by CDMIS. Also, the funds appropriated for a CDMIS systems analysis in fiscal year 1990 have not been obligated for that purpose due to a funding shortfall associated with overstaffing in OSM. Reductions for CDMIS and for the education initiative are also included in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund account.

The Committee has restored $414,000 in proposed reductions to be achieved through administrative and staffing efficiencies, and provided an additional $794,000 to fund fully the 1991 pay raise. These increases are needed in fiscal year 1991 to ensure there is no erosion of mission-essential programs. Increases for the pay raise and to restore "efficiency" reductions are also included in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund account.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$192,772,000
Budget estimate, 1991	149,896,000
Recommended, 1991	199,406,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+6,634,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+49,510,000

The Committee recommends $199,406,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, an increase of $6,634,000 above the fiscal year 1990 appropriation of $192,772,000 and $49,510,000 over the fiscal year 1991 budget request. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
State reclamation program grants	150,000	117,000	150,000	+33,000
Federal Reclamation Programs				
Fee compliance	5,720	6,027	6,027	---
Reclamation program operations	18,044	17,757	24,557	+6,800
Rural lands reclamation program	12,000	2,114	11,996	+9,882
Subtotal, Federal Reclamation Programs	35,764	25,898	42,580	+16,682
Small operator assistance	2,000	1,500	1,500	---
General Administration				
Executive direction	873	986	906	-80
Administrative support	1,711	1,933	1,466	-467
General services	2,424	2,579	2,579	---
Subtotal, General Administration	5,008	5,498	4,951	-547
Pay restoration	---	---	171	+171
Administrative and staffing restoration	---	---	204	+204
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	192,772	149,896	199,406	+49,510

The Committee has included $150,000,000 for *State Reclamation Program Grants,* an increase of $33,000,000 over the fiscal year 1991 request. The recommended level is equal to fiscal year 1990 funding. The minimum program States are to receive $1,500,000 which amounts to one percent of the total recommended level for Abandoned Mine Land (AML) reclamation grants. In May, the Committee approved an emergency reprogramming request which transferred $6,500,000 in prior year AML fund recoveries to emergency projects in Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania. These recoveries normally would have been returned to the States to fund high priority reclamation projects. To ensure an equitable resolution of this funding situation, the OSM is to fully repay those States before allocating the remaining funds for fiscal year 1991 AML State grants. It is unfortunate that, once again, the Department did not request a supplemental appropriation to pay for the emergency projects funding shortfall and that fiscal year 1991 funds must be used to reimburse the States. The Committee has added funding to ensure a reasonable amount of money is available for emergency projects in fiscal year 1991. The OSM and the Department are expected to include reasonable estimates of emergency and high priority project funding requirements in future budget requests.

The Committee is not persuaded by the Administration's argument that State reclamation grant funding should be reduced due to unobligated balances from prior year State reclamation grants. Such a reduction would punish unduly the many States who do an excellent job of obligating these funds. Further, there are many legitimate reasons for the lag times involved in obligating State AML funds and those reasons vary from State to State. Also, there are many more abandoned mine reclamation projects than can be addressed with the funds available to the States.

The OSM should continue to work with the States that need to improve their obligation rates. The Committee will continue to monitor obligation records. The OSM is to continue to keep updated obligation records for each State and to report semi-annually to the Committee on the progress made by the States in awarding grants and obligating prior year unobligated balances.

The Committee is concerned that the States have not endorsed the OSM's revised AML inventory. Likewise, the States do not support the use of the inventory as an allocation tool. Therefore the Committee expects the OSM to allocate the Secretary's discretionary share of the AML fund in fiscal year 1991 based solely on historic coal production prior to 1977.

In *Federal Reclamation Programs* the Committee recommends an increase of $16,682,000 over the fiscal year 1991 budget request, including increases of $6,000,000 for emergency projects; $800,000 for high priority reclamation projects in non-primacy States, on tribal lands and on Federal lands; and $9,882,000 to fund the Rural Abandoned Mine Program at the fiscal year 1990 level.

The Committee expects that no more than $300,000 in high priority project funding will be used to address problems on Federal lands. The OSM is to report to the Committee by December 1, 1990 on fiscal year 1990 obligations for high priority projects in non-primacy States, on tribal lands and on Federal lands, including an inventory of remaining projects to be addressed.

The Committee has reduced *General Administration* by $547,000 which includes decreases of $467,000 for the Coal Data Management Information System and $80,000 for an education initiative. Reductions for these activities were also recommended in the Regulation and Technology account.

The Committee has restored $204,000 in proposed reductions to be achieved through administrative and staffing efficiencies, and provided an additional $171,000 to fund fully the 1991 pay raise. These increases are needed in fiscal year 1991 to ensure there is no erosion of mission-essential programs. Increases for the pay raise and to restore "efficiency" reductions are also included in the Regulation and Technology account.

Bill language has been included to specify that the OSM is to maintain 23 FTEs for the anthracite reclamation program at the Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania field office. Bill language also has been included to provide for the use of funds, previously appropriated under Public Law 98-181, for the acquisition of ten properties, near the Borough of Centralia, Pennsylvania, which are threatened by the progressive movement of the Centralia mine fire.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$1,021,488,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,018,185,000
Recommended, 1991	1,364,259,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+342,771,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+346,074,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared with the budget estimates by activity are as follows:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Education				
School operations	198,067	231,948	241,848	+9,900
Johnson O'Malley educational assistance	23,252	20,548	24,948	+4,400
Continuing education	30,461	29,672	34,590	+4,918
Tribe/Agency operations	31,706	31,122	32,122	+1,000
Forward funding	—	—	245,000	+245,000
Subtotal, Education	283,486	313,290	578,508	+265,218
Indian Services				
Tribal government services	7,128	7,847	10,264	+2,417
Social services	91,332	93,128	111,528	+18,400
Law enforcement	4,814	5,373	5,373	—
Self-determination services	57,830	49,366	58,366	+9,000
Employment development	3,018	2,116	2,626	+510
Tribe/Agency operations	130,983	144,351	152,204	+7,853
Subtotal, Indian Services	295,105	302,181	340,361	+38,180
Navajo-Hopi settlement program	988	1,027	1,327	+300
Economic Development and Employment Programs				
Business enterprise development	10,302	10,866	11,166	+300
Tribe/Agency operations	3,794	3,678	3,678	—
Subtotal, Economic Development & Employment	14,096	14,544	14,844	+300
Natural Resources Development				
Natural resources, general	2,779	3,159	3,259	+100
Agriculture	12,019	11,770	12,070	+300
Forestry	12,727	15,207	15,707	+500
Water resources	9,971	7,693	11,593	+3,900
Wildlife and parks	27,482	23,482	33,160	+9,678
Minerals and mining	5,313	4,557	5,257	+700
Tribe/Agency operations	53,723	53,963	59,768	+5,805
Subtotal, Natural Resources Development	124,014	119,831	140,814	+20,983
Trust Responsibilities				
Rights protection	16,515	17,560	22,720	+5,160
Real estate and financial trust services	19,839	26,248	25,266	-982
Tribe/Agency operations	23,606	24,281	24,476	+195
Subtotal, Trust Responsibilities	59,960	68,089	72,462	+4,373
Facilities Management	84,628	87,161	93,453	+6,292
General Administration				
Management and administration	41,534	48,096	47,536	-560
ADP services	17,956	20,663	20,163	-500
Program management	6,587	7,755	7,605	-150
Employee compensation payments	18,230	11,449	11,449	—
Consolidated training program	829	1,040	1,040	—
Tribe/Agency operations	20,554	23,059	23,059	—
Liability insurance study	250	—	—	—
Subtotal, General Administration	105,940	112,062	110,852	-1,210
Tribal contract conversion	53,271	—	—	—
Pay restoration	—	—	7,217	+7,217
Administrative and staffing restoration	—	—	5,421	+5,421
Federal financial system	—	—	-1,000	-1,000
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	1,021,488	1,018,185	1,364,259	+346,074

Education.—The Committee recommends an increase of $265,218,000 for education. Included in this amount is $245,000,000, with related bill language, which will provide for forward funding of Bureau-funded elementary and secondary schools for the 1991-2 school year. This will place Bureau-funded schools on the same basis as all other Federally-funded education programs, which are all forward-funded. The Committee expects that the balance of the education program, including the post-secondary schools and tribally-controlled community colleges, will be placed on a forward-funded basis in the following school year, and expects funding for this purpose to be included in the 1992 budget request.

For school operations, there is a net increase of $9,900,000. Included are increases of $2,500,000 to cover the 5.5 percent Department of Defense pay raise for teachers and counselors in Bureau-funded schools, and $2,800,000 to cover the cost of teacher and counselor benefits, which had not been included in the original calculations of the amounts needed to pay teachers and counselors in Bureau-funded schools at the same level as DOD teachers, as required by law.

There is also an increase of $3,200,000 to restore the $800,000 reduction to school transportation, plus $2,400,000 to fund the estimated shortfall in this program in 1990, which would otherwise continue into 1991. The increase is also required due to the increase in GSA bus lease rates. The Bureau should continue to show the amount provided for this purpose, as well as the calculation of the amount per mile the budget estimate will provide, in future budget requests.

The Bureau should review the current formula and evaluate what changes are required in order to provide a more equitable allocation of the transportation funds, and should report to the Committee on proposed changes to the formula by October 1, 1990. The revised formula should be implemented in fiscal year 1991.

The Committee has included an increase of $1,200,000 to restore a reduction which was based on the assumption that school enrollment would decline in the coming year, after increasing this past year. There are increases of $500,000 to restore funding for substance abuse counselors, and $100,000 to restore the funds for the Choctaw Tribal Department of Education. The Bureau should work with other tribes that have requested funding to establish tribal departments of education, to identify the funding needed to do so, and the source of such funds. Finally, there are decreases of $200,000 each to the requests for staff development and training, leaving an increase of $300,000, and for parental/community involvement, leaving an increase of $1,800,000.

The Committee remains concerned about the needs of the Hopi schools for curriculum development, which have not been able to be met through regular school formula finding. The Bureau should work with the tribe to identify the unmet needs in this area, and should report to the Committee by October 1, 1990 how these unmet needs will be addressed. The Committee realizes that this is a problem for other schools as well, in addition to other education standards that are not being met, and expects the Bureau to update its report on the progress of meeting the education standards for all schools by March 1, 1991.

The Committee understands that the Office of Construction Management (OCM) of the Department of the Interior hopes to undertake a facilities needs assessment of the Sherman Indian High School in Riverside, California, following completion by the BIA Office of Indian Education Programs of an Education Master Plan for Sherman. The Committee directs that there shall be no action taken by either BIA or OCM which results in closure, consolidation, curtailment or program modification or which leads to the availability of less space for the program at the Sherman Indian School, either by changes to the program or by modifications in the availability of, or the use of, space currently within the institution's facility inventory, until such Education Master Plan has been completed and submitted to both OCM and to the Committee.

The Committee directs that from the funds reserved under section 1128(d) of P.L. 95-561, as amended, the Director shall expend an amount of $400,000 to implement a model scholastic enrichment and enhancement program at Sherman Indian High School, as developed by the school and presented to the Director.

For the Johnson-O'Malley program, there is an increase of $4,400,000. This consists of a restoration of $3,100,000, plus an additional $1,300,000 for the increase of 5.6 percent in enrollment experienced in the program in 1990 compared to 1989.

An increase of $4,918,000 is recommended for continuing education. Included are increases of $500,000 for the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute and $800,000 for the Haskell Indian Junior College, which will restore the funding for the two schools to the 1990 level, and provide additional funds for new classes, replacing equipment, to continue the summer school if the experience this year warrants it, and for general cost increases. The amount provided for the two schools is decreased by $3,042,000, the amount currently budgeted for facilities management. This amount will be added to the Facilities management line item, and in the future the amount provided to each school for facilities operations and maintenance will be determined by the facilities O&M formula.

For special higher education, there is an increase of $560,000. Included is $160,000 for the Pre-Law Summer Institute for American Indians administered by the American Indian Law Center at the University of New Mexico. The balance of $400,000 will provide for additional graduate level scholarships in all fields, including those identified as the priority fields.

An increase of $6,100,000 is recommended for the tribally-controlled community colleges, which includes $4,200,000 for the Title I colleges. There are also increases of $700,000 for the Navajo Community College, $500,000 for the endowment fund, and $700,000 for the teleteaching demonstration between Mansfield University and the tribally-controlled colleges.

Under tribe/agency operations, there is an increase of $1,000,000 for higher education. This increase includes $500,000 for the Navajo Nation, $300,000 for the Turtle Mountain Tribe, and $200,000 for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.

Indian services.—An increase of $38,180,000 is recommended for Indian services. Under tribal government services, there is an increase of $2,417,000, which includes a decrease of $50,000 for the position of Deputy to the Deputy for Tribal Services. An increase of $342,000 is included, which will increase the amount provided for Hoopa-Yurok settlement administrative costs to $475,000. An increase of $2,125,000 is included for new tribes funding, including an increase of $260,000 for the Coquille Tribe, for a total of $810,000.

This amount includes $60,000 for the Siletz agency, and $150,000 to initiate the economic development plan. An additional $100,000 will be needed to complete the study in 1992. The Bureau is expected to request funds in the fiscal year 1992 new tribes budget for the Coquilles' third full year of eligibility. Also included under new tribes funding is $375,000 for the San Juan Southern Paiute tribe, $690,000 for the four Scotts Valley tribes in California, a total of $165,000 to complete the tribal role for the Kialgee and Thlopthlocco tribal towns in Oklahoma, and $400,000 initial funding for the Yurok Interim Council. This amount should not be assumed to be the new tribes base for the Yurok Tribe once established. There is also an increase of $235,000 to provide additional lapse funding for the Yslata del Sur Tribe in Texas.

An increase of $18,400,000 is recommended for social services. Included is an increase of $4,300,000 for the general assistance program in the States of Washington and Oregon, for a total increase over 1990 of $5,000,000, and an increase of $500,000 for administration of the program in those States. The Committee has also included $5,000,000, which is the current estimate of what might be needed to provide retroactive general assistance payments in the State of Washington under court order. The Bureau should inform the Committee as soon as a more precise estimate is known. There is also an increase of $7,500,000, which is the amount of the estimated shortfall in the general assistance program nationwide in fiscal year 1990 which is expected to continue into fiscal year 1991. An increase of $1,100,000 is included for Indian Child Welfare Act grants. Of this amount, a grant of $70,000 shall be provided to the Saint Augustine's Center, and the Bureau is directed to work with the Center to convert their next application for funding to a multi-year program application.

The Committee is aware of the problems encountered by the Standing Rock Sioux tribe because its reservation falls in both the States of North and South Dakota. This means that people living on one part of the reservation receiving general assistance will receive less than people living on another part of the reservation receiving such assistance, solely because assistance payments are based on State payment standards. The Bureau should work with the tribe to determine if the program regulations should be changed in this case in order to provide for one level of payment on the reservation, and should report back to the Committee by February 1, 1991 on the results of these efforts. As a second part of this study, the Bureau is requested to review the overall issue of inequities that arise in the general assistance program, and to develop options for assuring that all eligible Indians receive adequate benefits irrespective of the State they live in, for example, by providing a uniform benefit level on a regional basis. This study should also be provided to the Committee by February 1, 1991.

The Committee recommends an increase of $9,000,000 for contract support. A portion of this, approximately $5,000,000, represents the amount of shortfall expected in this account in 1990, which will continue into 1991, and the balance is due to the increased program levels included in the Committee's recommendations, which will result in increased P.L. 93-638 contracting.

Under employment development, there is an increase of $510,000, which includes $50,000 for the United Sioux Tribes Development Corporation to assist additional unemployed tribal members, and $460,000 to restore the funding for the United Tribes Technical College to the 1990 level.

For tribal services-tribe/agency operations, there is an increase of $7,853,000. The Committee was gratified that for the first time in the 1991 budget request, the Bureau included many of the Committee's 1990 add-ons to the tribe/agency base, as directed, and fully expects the Bureau to do the same with the 1991 add-ons, unless it is indicated that the additional amount is one-time funding only.

Under community fire protection, the following increases are recommended:

Umatilla	$26,000
Red Lake	47,000
Lac Courte Oreilles (one-time)	75,000
Passamaquoddy Indian Township (one-time)	120,000
Penobscot	175,000
Quinault (one-time)	120,000
Zuni	60,000
Fort Belknap	78,000
Red Cliff (one-time)	30,000
Total	731,000

There is an increase of $1,523,000 for tribal courts, as follows:

Suquamish	$82,000
Quileute	40,000
Quinault	50,000
Nez Perce	50,000
Klamath (law and order code development)	50,000
Turtle Mountain	100,000
Flathead	100,000
Saginaw Chippewa	65,000
Sault Ste. Marie	50,000
Fort Peck	100,000
Grand Traverse	60,000
Menominee	50,000
Omaha	50,000
Rocky Boy's Chippewa Cree	63,000
Keweenaw Bay	80,000
Metlakatla	58,000
Northwest Intertribal Court System	100,000
Oglala Sioux	200,000
Rosebud Sioux	75,000
Hopi	100,000
Total	1,523,000

The Committee recommends an increase of $1,399,000 for law enforcement, as follows:

Juvenile detention centers	−$1,500,000
Navajo (new lands)	700,000
Turtle Mountain	300,000
Gila River—vehicles (one-time)	100,000
Zuni	142,000
San Carlos Apache	100,000
Yakima	200,000
Red Lake—vehicles (one-time)	100,000
Flathead	200,000
Colville	100,000
Uintah & Ouray ($100,000 for vehicles)	200,000

Lummi	50,000
Fort Berthold—vehicles (one-time)	90,000
Nez Perce	50,000
Miccosukee	100,000
Nisqually	100,000
Lac de Flambeau	97,000
Squaxin Island	100,000
Haulapai	100,000
Hopi	200,000
Winnebago	50,000
Lower Elwha	50,000
Saginaw Chippewa	100,000
Keweenaw Bay	50,000
Swinomish	50,000
Port Gamble	50,000
Puyallup	150,000
Grand Traverse	25,000
General increase	−655,000
Total	1,399,000

The reduction of $655,000 to the budgeted general increase will leave an increase of $1,000,000 to be distributed among tribes other than those provided with specific increases. The decrease of $1,500,000 to the juvenile detention centers will leave $1,500,000 for this purpose. The Bureau should work with the Gila River Indian Community to ensure that adequate funding is provided to maintain current staffing and programs at the community's juvenile rehabilitation center. The Bureau should also continue to work on a methodology for funding the law enforcement program which will base the amounts provided on need, including population served, land base, and other special factors, and should report on the progress of this effort to the Committee by February 1, 1991. The Bureau should award a grant to the Lac Courte Oreilles Band to study the problem of regaining law enforcement powers from the State of Wisconsin, and to propose a solution.

For social services, the Committee recommends a reduction of $1,500,000 to the emergency shelters, which will leave an increase of $2,000,000 for this purpose. The Committee has agreed to the budgeted increase of $2,000,000 to continue the multi-year expansion of child protection efforts. Within this amount, the Bureau should provide $150,000 to continue the Fort Peck child sexual abuse treatment project, $50,000 should be provided to the Ramah Navajo tribe, an increase of $200,000 for the Standing Rock Sioux tribe, and $100,000 to continue the Hopi special child abuse project. The Hopi tribe and the Bureau, along with the Indian Health Service, are requested to submit a joint report on the results of this project and plans for the future by March 1, 1991 as discussed under the IHS appropriation. There is also $125,000 for the Grand Ronde social services program.

The Committee recommends an increase of $5,700,000 for self-governance grants. Included is $700,000, to allow continued planning by second and third tier tribes, if necessary, to provide the costs required to allow negotiations of tribal self-governance compacts, and which also includes $175,000 for a self-governance communication and education project, to be provided to the Lummi tribe for a cooperative project with other tribes. As the first tribes complete negotiations and implement the self-governance program in fiscal year 1991, the dissemination of accurate information on this project is critically important for non-participating tribal governments.

The Committee remains very concerned with the lack of commitment at all levels of the Bureau to the self-governance project, as demonstrated by the failure to provide necessary information to the tribes involved when requested, the failure to do the necessary budget research and planning, and other delays. There are continuing uncertainties as to the amounts that may be needed during fiscal year 1991, both to ensure adequate levels of funding under the negotiated compacts and to ensure continuity of services to other non-participating tribes. For this reason the Committee has included $5,000,000, with bill language, to be used to offset shortfalls in funding under negotiated compacts and to avoid shortfalls in Bureau offices in providing services to both self-governance and to other tribes. The funds will remain available until expended, in order to meet currently unforeseen needs as additional compacts are negotiated. The Bureau should provide to the Committee quarterly reports on the status of self-governance negotiations, and the use of these funds. This provision is included only for this pioneer implementation stage, and it is expected that the Bureau will be required to undertake intensive planning and reorganization, including shifting of positions and funding to the self-governance tribes in the future under this program.

The provisions of Public Law 100-472, Title III, section 305 (self-governance demonstration project) require the Secretary to provide reports to the Congress on January 1 and July 1 each year on the "relative costs and benefits" of the self-governance demonstration project. The report shall be based on mutually determined baseline measurements jointly developed by the Secretary and participating tribes, and shall include the separate views of the tribes.

Navajo-Hopi settlement program.—The Committee recommends an increase of $300,000, to continue the boundary fence on the Hopi Partitioned Lands. However, the Committee intends for there to be full consultation with the Navajo Tribe before carrying out this additional fencing so as to minimize any hardships on Navajo families remaining on the HPL lands.

Economic development.—An increase of $300,000 is recommended, to restore funding for the grant to the Michigan tribes to the 1990 level.

Natural resources development.—The Committee recommends an increase of $20,983,000 for natural resources development. Under natural resources, general, there is an increase of $100,000 for the Umatilla tribe's integrated natural resources management plan. For agriculture, there is a net increase of $300,000. Included is a decrease of $500,000 to the prairie dog control program. The Bureau should work with the tribes involved and the Fish and Wildlife Service to reorient this program to avoid poisoning wherever possible and develop management programs that will allow coexistence with prairie dog populations. Better coordination is also needed to avoid conflicts with the reintroduction of the endangered black-footed ferret. According to the Fish and Wildlife Service, continued decline of prairie dog habitat will not only affect ferret recovery, but will also cause a number of other species to be listed as threatened or endangered. There is an increase of $300,000 for the Intertribal Agricultural Council, which includes $50,000 for a study of BIA leasing laws and regulations, as well as regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to assist Indians in participating in crop support and conservation programs.

There is also an increase of $500,000 for the TRICAPP program, a pilot demonstration project to re-establish a viable Indian-owned cattle industry.

An increase of $500,000 is recommended for the forestry program, which will restore the woodland management program to the 1990 level. Based on a recent GAO report, the Bureau should update its inventory of the backlog of forest development work, including an update of the status reports and accomplishments. Because so much new acreage has been added since the time the original backlog was developed, the Bureau should include in the update all the newly acquired lands since 1977 requiring forest development work, and should begin to make the forest development funds available to these lands. The completed update, including estimates of funding needed to address the new backlog, should be submitted to the Committee by March 1, 1991.

The Committee recommends an increase of $3,900,000 for water resources, including $2,400,000 to restore the water management and planning program to the 1990 level. Among the requests that will require funding in 1991 are the Winnebago water inventory, the Minnesota Chippewa water research laboratory, the Miccosukee water management system, and the Seminole water management program.

The Committee recognizes that cooperative and shared management of freshwater resources, including matters of surface water, groundwater, and water quality, are a legitimate concern in the relationship between tribes and other entities, both private and governmental. In freshwater resource disputes, the tribes have a major stake in the outcome, and should be allowed to fully participate in negotiations aimed at resolving such disputes. Central tribal concerns arise on matters such as the need to protect and enhance the fisheries resource, land use, habitat protection, and jurisdiction. The Muckleshoot Tribe in particular has immediate needs in this area that must be addressed, since the habitat essential to its fishery lies within three key western Washington watersheds. Planned growth in relationship to the watershed areas poses a significant burden for the Muckleshoot Tribe. However, the tribe wishes to participate in negotiations to address planning, and has indicated that a comprehensive and cooperative long-term resolution of the basins' water resource issues is far preferable to litigation on a case-by-case basis. The Committee encourages a cooperative approach to resolving freshwater resource disputes that allows full tribal participation in the planning process. Therefore, to support tribal participation in freshwater resource planning in the State of Washington, $1,500,000 is provided, including $750,000 to meet the Muckleshoot Tribe's immediate requirements.

The Committee further specifies that these funds are to be utilized by the tribes for the purpose of working with the State, water utilities, and other freshwater users in the development of watershed plans and strategies which benefit all such interests. Monies will be used for projects which are designed to help the parties avoid litigation over freshwater rights and freshwater use. They shall not be utilized by any tribe for the preparation of or pursuit of litigation, including any ongoing litigation for shellfish, fisheries, or other water issues. The Committee requests that a report be provided as soon after the start of the fiscal year as possible showing how the funds have been allocated, and a further report should be submitted at the end of the year detailing how the funds were actually spent.

An increase of $9,678,000 is recommended for the wildlife and parks program. Included is an increase of $450,000 for unresolved hunting and fishing rights, and $2,000,000 to restore the timber-fish-wildlife initiative. A report should be submitted by February 1, 1991, showing the allocation of these funds since they were first provided, accomplishments to date, and what remains to be accomplished in the future. There is also an increase of $400,000 for the four member tribes of the Point-No-Point Treaty Council for shellfish management. An increase of $150,000 is included for the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, for their fish health program. This increase is necessary due to Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS) outbreaks. An increase of $360,000 is included to restore the funds provided in 1990 for the Quinault ($110,000), Quileute ($200,000) and Suquamish ($50,000) tribes. There is an increase of $300,000 to restore the funding for the Upper Columbia United Tribes, and an increase of $200,000 is recommended to continue the 1990 level of funding provided to the four Columbia River tribes and the Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission for planning under the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Act and the Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

An increase of $900,000 is recommended to fund the Circle of Flight Waterfowl initiative. Eighteen tribes in the States of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin have identified 30 projects for improving wetlands and managing waterfowl habitat on their reservations in accordance with the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. These projects have received the support of the Fish and Wildlife Service. There is an increase of $200,000, to restore the fish hatchery cyclical maintenance program to the 1990 level. Bill language has been included to earmark these funds. The Committee has included $210,000 to continue the Klamath conservation program at the 1990 level, and expects these funds to be included in the base. There is an increase of $400,000 for the Chippewa-Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority, which includes $250,000 as a one-time add-on to complete its fish marketing implementation plan. The balance of $150,000 will be used to develop an environmental science program and to develop fishery access sites for the treaty fishers.

The Committee recommends an increase of $800,000 for the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, which will restore the Commission to the 1990 level, since the funding for the 1854 Authority is being provided separately. The Committee recommends an increase of $350,000 to implement cooperative self-regulation for hunting and fishing by the Bois Forte, Grand Portage and Fond du Lac Bands of Lake Superior Chippewa, in the off-reservation 1854 treaty ceded area of Minnesota. The funds will be used for enforcement, court proceedings and monitoring of tribal harvests.

There is an increase of $293,000 to restore funds to fish hatchery operations for the Lummi ($150,000), Stillaguamish ($50,000), and Makah ($93,000). There is also an additional $100,000 for the Makah tribe, for increased staff and a feasibility study on rebuilding the Lake Ozette sockeye salmon run. The Committee recommends increases of $365,000 for the Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission, $100,000 for the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society, $75,000 for Nisqually fisheries and $198,000 for the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Commission.

Under tribal management/development, the Committee recommends an increase of $1,827,000 as follows:

Umatilla wildlife and fish	$200,000
Chippewa intertribal monitoring program	125,000
Meklakatla halibut fishery	34,000
Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute	100,000
Lac de Flambeau	250,000
Montana tribes	160,000
Bad River	75,000
Fond du Lac	100,000
Jicarilla Apache	70,000
Menominee	150,000
Passamaquoddy conservation enforcement	150,000
Yakima	200,000
St. Croix Chippewa	85,000
White Earth Chippewa	55,000
Keweenaw Bay	73,000
Total	1,827,000

Of the $160,000 provided for the Montana tribes, $110,000 is for the Fort Peck reservation.

The Committee recommends an increase of $700,000 for minerals and mining. Included are increases of $250,000 for the Council of Energy Resource Tribes, and $450,000 to restore mineral assessments to the 1990 level. Within the funding provided, the assessments for the Penobscot and Standing Rock Sioux tribes should be completed.

For natural resources development-tribe/agency operations, the Committee recommends an increase of $5,805,000 as follows:

Nez Perce—agriculture	$100,000
Cheyenne River Sioux—range conservation	200,000
Zuni—watershed management plan	75,000
Timber sales:	
Restore to 1990 level	100,000
Backlog sales and endangered species coordination	3,000,000
Fond du Lac—forestry	100,000
Nez Perce—forestry	200,000
Coeur d'Alene—forestry	91,000
Zuni—forestry	100,000
San Carlos Apache—forestry	100,000
Nez Perce—water resources office	100,000
Fort Berthold—water	150,000
Colorado River tribes—water office	200,000
Umatilla—water	100,000
Colville—water	150,000
Standing Rock Sioux—water	100,000
Columbia River tribes—planning	−100,000
Flathead—wildlife	100,000
Oglala Sioux—wildlife	180,000

Shoshone-Bannock—fish and wildlife	30,000
Fort Berthold—fish and wildlife	150,000
Miccosukee—fish and wildlife	100,000
Standing Rock Sioux—fish and wildlife	99,000
Karuk—fisheries	100,000
Yurok—fisheries (start-up)	200,000
Navajo—endangered species	80,000
Total	5,805,000

The decrease of $100,000 for Columbia River tribes planning is because the amount of $200,000 for this purpose has been restored under the wildlife and parks program.

The Committee has included an increase of $3,000,000 for the timber sales program, to be used to increase timber sales from the "backlog" of unoffered sales, where the tribe involved approves of the increase, and where any such increase will be within the annual allowable cut level. These funds will also be needed for increased planning and coordination related to the listing of the Northern Spotted Owl as a threatened species in the Pacific Northwest. The Committee expects the Bureau to work with the affected tribes and the Fish and Wildlife Service to respond appropriately to the requirements of the Endangered Species Act, including identification of areas to be set aside for the protection of the Northern Spotted Owl, as appropriate.

Trust responsibilities.—The Committee recommends an increase of $4,373,000 for trust responsibilities. Included is an increase of $5,160,000 for Indian rights protection. An increase of $1,000,000 is included to restore the funding for litigation support to the 1990 level. Within these funds, the Committee intends that adequate funds be provided for the Arkansas Riverbed litigation ($150,000) and at least $300,000 to the Shoshone-Bannock tribes. Bill language is continued which provides for the litigation support funds to remain available until expended.

An increase of $3,000,000 is recommended for water rights negotiation/litigation. Among the needs which will need to be met in 1991 are those of the Nez Perce, Colville, Duck Valley, Skokomish, Fort McDowell, Taos Pueblo, and Rocky Boy's tribes. The Committee also expects $300,000 to be provided for the Lower Elwha tribe, to continue its participation in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensing proceedings involving dam removal. The Committee also intends for $1,555,000 to be made available for the Little Colorado River case, plus $100,000 each to the Hopi and Navajo tribes for their participation and oversight.

The Committee is concerned with the policy statement on criteria and procedures for the participation of the Federal government in negotiations for the settlement of Indian water rights claims, published in the Federal Register on March 12, 1990, because of the lack of consultation with concerned tribes, and because of the emphasis placed on limiting Federal monetary contributions over other considerations. The Committee directs the Department to reconsider these criteria in light of these, and other concerns that have been raised, and expects the Department to complete the consultation process with the affected tribes, and to publish a revised set of guidelines as soon as possible.

The Committee recommends an increase of $1,000,000, to restore attorney's fees to the 1990 level. There is also an increase of $60,000 for the development of a management plan for the Sea Otter Commission under ANILCA, and $100,000 for an archaeological assessment of Lummi tribal gravesites on land belonging to the tribe.

For real estate services, the Committee recommends a net decrease of $732,000. Included are increases of $375,000 for surveys of the Yurok reservation, and an increase of $275,000 to continue surveys of the Arkansas Riverbed. There is a decrease of $1,382,000 to lands records improvement. Since these funds were used to supplement the costs of the land titles and records offices, for which an increased budget estimate has been agreed to, these funds will no longer be needed.

The Committee recommends a decrease of $250,000 to financial trust services, leaving an increase of $2,000,000 for Central Office operations and an increase of $530,000 for trust fund management. The Committee has included bill language to continue the requirement for auditing and reconciliation of all trust fund accounts, and to clarify that this process must be completed for all accounts before any funds are transferred under a contract. The Committee will expect the Bureau to continue to work closely with GAO and the Inspector General as this effort proceeds. The Bureau should also provide quarterly reports to the Committee on the status of these efforts, and on any revised cost estimates related to them. The Committee has also asked the Bureau to form an Indian/Tribal Advisory Committee to work with the Bureau as this effort proceeds, and to ensure sufficient consultation with affected tribes and individuals is carried out throughout this process.

For tribe/agency operations, the Committee recommends an increase of $195,000 for realty operations, including $150,000 for the Flathead realty office, and $45,000 for the Omaha tribe real estate program.

Facilities management.—The Committee recommends an increase of $6,292,000 for facilities management, including the transfer of $3,042,000 from the education program for Haskell and SIPI facilities management. There is an increase of $2,850,000 for existing facilities O&M, to reflect inflationary cost increases and shortfalls identified in the first year of operation of the new formula. There is also an increase of $400,000 to fund software engineering change-over activities related to facilities data management systems.

General administration.—The Committee recommends a decrease of $1,210,000 to general administration. Included are decreases of $60,000 to the Office of Public Information, leaving an increase of $100,000, and $500,000 for the proposed Office of Audit and Evaluation, leaving an increase of $500,000. Under automatic data processing, there is a decrease of $500,000.

Under education program management, there is a decrease of $150,000. Included are decreases of $50,000 to central office staff travel, $100,000 to education research and evaluation, and $300,000 to monitoring and evaluation. There is also an increase of $300,000 for the Close-Up Foundation, for which bill language is included.

The Committee expects the Bureau to provide the full level of funding needed to operate the Makah agency office, WA, in fiscal year 1991.

Other adjustments.—The Committee has included a net increase of $11,638,000, which consists of increases of $7,217,000 for the balance of the 1991 pay raise costs not included in the budget estimate, $2,862,000 to restore the proposed reduction for improved administrative efficiency, and $2,559,000 to restore the proposed reduction for staffing efficiency.

The Committee has also included a decrease of $1,000,000 to the Federal Financial System. The Committee is concerned about reports of difficulties and rising costs connected with this effort, and requests that the Bureau and the Department examine whether the proposed systems will meet the needs of the Bureau, within current cost estimates. Bill language has been included to limit the spending for this effort in 1991, and the Bureau is requested to report to the Committee by November 1, 1990 on the original cost estimates for this effort, the current cost estimates, reasons for any changes, and amount and cost of staffing expected to be added to the Bureau as a result of implementing this system.

Bill language.—The Committee has included language to make the extension of Federal Tort Claims protection to tribal P.L. 93-638 contractors permanent. It is unfortunate that the Department did not respond in a timely manner to the Committee's direction last year to undertake a study to show if other means of meeting the legal requirement for the Secretary to provide liability coverage for tribal contractors would be preferable. However, since the Department delayed taking action to respond to this directive, the Committee has no choice but to provide the required liability coverage on a permanent basis by extending the Federal Tort Claims Act coverage.

The Committee has also included language which will extend the Statute of Limitations with relation to Indian trust fund management. Since the audit and reconciliation of such funds, as ordered by the Committee, will require at least 5 years to complete, it is possible that the Statute of Limitations for any significant discrepancies uncovered during this process may have expired by the time such audits are completed. Therefore, the Committee has agreed to provide this extension in order to protect the rights of the tribes and individuals involved should such protection prove necessary.

The Committee has included bill language prohibiting any reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs unless a reprogramming is submitted to and approved in advance by the Appropriations Committees. This language has been included to ensure that adequate time is allowed for the tribes to review current proposals for reorganization, and to provide input into any proposed reorganization that is submitted to the Committee for approval. In order to facilitate the necessary consultation process, the Committee agrees with a proposal from a number of the tribes that a tribal task force be formed, to meet with the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and BIA staff to analyze the proposed reorganizations, consult with tribal leaders, and reach a consensus position on reorganization. The process should then include further consultation in all Areas of the Bureau, including task force members and Departmental representatives prior to submission of the proposal to the Appropriations Committees.

The Committee is very concerned with the failure of the current Indian Priority System to meet the needs of the tribes in preparing adequate budget requests to be submitted to the Congress. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to establish a Task Force to review and improve the tribal budgeting and priority setting process of the Bureau. The members of the Task Force should include tribal as well as Bureau and Departmental representatives, and should be asked to submit their recommendations for a new system to the Congress by April 1, 1991.

It is also apparent from the magnitude of requests from tribes to the Committee that the historical allocation of funds in the Bureau budget is not based in many cases on any rational standard of need, such as population, land base, resource requirements, etc. Therefore, the Bureau is directed to undertake a needs assessment and equity study of the 80 percent of funds which the Bureau claims is made available from every Bureau budget at the local level, in order to determine what the level of unmet need at each location is, and to establish a basis for determining the equitable allocation of any increases in funds which may be made available in the future. This report should be submitted to the Committee by March 1, 1991.

Bill language has been included directing the Bureau to pay the $103,361 in severance costs for former Bureau employees of the Institute of American Indian and Native Alaskan Art and Culture Development.

The Committee is very concerned with a situation that arose in the Portland Area Office this past year, which demonstrated a serious failure to communicate between the Area and Central Offices as to how funding deficiencies would be handled. The Committee expects the Bureau will take every step required to ensure a situation such as this one does not occur again, and will ensure that offices not responsible for such funding deficiencies are not penalized in the future.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$136,850,000
Budget estimate, 1991	103,099,000
Recommended, 1991	166,935,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+30,085,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+63,836,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $166,935,000, an increase of $63,836,000 over the budget estimate. The recommended amounts, compared to the budget estimates, are shown in the following table:

	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Buildings and utilities	34,092	35,258	46,708	+11,450
Fish hatcheries	1,584	---	2,039	+2,039
Irrigation systems	29,281	2,310	44,834	+42,524
Housing	22,239	20,224	23,724	+3,500
Employee housing	495	1,000	1,000	---
Road maintenance and construction	31,284	37,307	37,861	+554
Land acquisition	4,158	---	3,019	+3,019
Contract support	9,717	7,000	7,000	---
Drug-related construction	4,000	---	---	---
Pay restoration	---	---	426	+426
Administrative and staffing restoration	---	---	324	+324
Total, Construction	136,850	103,099	166,935	+63,836

The Committee is pleased with the progress being made in implementing improvements in the construction program under the direction of the Office of Construction Management, and expects that there will be no changes in the current arrangements between OCM and the Bureau. The Department should continue to submit the quarterly reports to the Appropriations Committees on the progress made in addressing the remaining Committee directives.

Buildings and utilities.—An increase of $11,450,000 is recommended for buildings and utilities. Included is $750,000 to be provided to the Northern Cheyenne tribe, to be used to replace their tribal facility which was destroyed by fire last December. There is also an increase of $1,400,000 to allow completion of the Eagle Butte detention facility. An increase of $1,000,000 is included for advance planning and design, which will allow more schools on the priority list to proceed to construction in a more timely manner. Within the $1,000,000 increase for advance planning and design is $100,000 to study a cultural resources center for the Chickasaw Nation and an administrative office for the Chickasaw National Recreation Area.

For facilities improvement and repair (FI&R), the Committee recommends an increase of $8,300,000. Included is $2,300,000 for Haskell Indian Junior College, to replace Building 10, finish the electrical upgrade project, and replace 5 roofs. The Bureau and OCM should complete the master plan for both Haskell and SIPI as soon as possible, and should begin to address the need for additional dormitory space at each location by using a portion of the increase in advance planning and design for that purpose. Because of the unique nature of these two national post-secondary schools, the need for new facilities at these locations should be addressed through development of master plans for each, rather than through the priority ranking process used for other educational facilities. There is an increase of $2,000,000, which will allow the completion of all health and safety deficiencies, and the addition of the kitchen/gym at the Hannahville, MI school. Based on Bureau and OCM safety evaluations, the work required at this location has turned out to be more extensive than originally planned. Of the amount provided, $400,000 is for modular classrooms to be used during the renovation and construction work. These classrooms will belong to the Bureau, and will be able to be used later for other projects at other locations. The Department should report to the Committee within thirty days with a plan for completing the safety deficiencies, and a design for the kitchen/gym, based on cost and space efficiencies.

Also within FI&R, there is an increase of $1,000,000 for the gymnasium at the Lac Courtes Oreilles school. An increase of $2,000,000 is recommended for minor improvement and repair projects, which will allow the completion of environmental studies, environmental mitigation work, and additional work at the Northern Pueblos agency. Increases of $500,000 each are recommended for advance planning and design, and for demolition of excess space.

The Committee expects OCM and the Bureau to continue to work with the Coeur d'Alene tribe on a possible cooperative arrangement with the local public school district, as a way to meet the tribe's school facility needs. The Bureau and OCM should also work with the Santa Clara Pueblo to determine if the needs of the school can be met with FI&R funds, and should prepare a report on how the space needed for the additional grades for the Zia Pueblo school, which have been authorized, can be provided, at what cost, and with what funds. Reports on these efforts are to be provided to the Committee as soon as they are available. The Committee also expects OCM and the Bureau to work with the Lummi Tribe to meet their needs as a result of an explosion at the Lummi school, possibly by providing modular units with FI&R funds until a new school application can be submitted and ranked. A report should be submitted on how the tribe's needs will be met as soon as possible. The Committee also requests OCM and the Bureau to provide an analysis of the needs of the Fond du Lac Ojibway school, due to recently-surfaced problems which have been identified, and a recommendation of how those needs could be met, and with what source of funds. The Committee expects the Bureau and OCM to work with the Sac and Fox school in Iowa to determine how the existing school can be improved and to use FI&R funds for that purpose. A report on the plans for repairing the school should be provided to the Committee as soon as possible.

The Committee is concerned about the need for additional staff housing for schools, such as those identified by the Ramah Navajo Tribe, and requests OCM and the Bureau to work with the tribe, as well as others who have identified such needs, to identify the exact needs and prepare a plan for meeting those needs. The report should be submitted by January 1, 1991.

The Bureau and OCM should complete guidelines for ranking detention centers, based on the requirements contained in the report submitted to the Committee in fiscal year 1990, and publish the guidelines as soon as possible, but no later than December 31, 1990.

The Committee is aware of problems encountered in the FI&R program due to the restriction on reprogrammings (without advance approval) of projects when the change is $100,000 or 25 percent of the project costs, whichever is lower. Since the projects included in this program are not line-item projects as are other projects in the buildings and utilities program, the Committee is willing, on a trial basis in fiscal year 1991, to raise the reprogramming threshold for projects in the FI&R program only, to $500,000. A quarterly report of all such reprogrammings, including the reasons, should be submitted to the Committee for review as soon after the end of each quarter as possible. The Committee will determine whether this change should be incorporated in the Committee's reprogramming guidelines permanently next year, based on the experience in 1991.

Fish hatcheries.—The Committee recommends an increase of $2,039,000 for fish hatcheries. Included is $1,000,000, and bill language, to continue the hatchery rehabilitation program. An increase of $800,000 is provided to complete the Quinault Queets River hatchery, and an increase of $239,000 is included for the Red Cliff, WI hatchery. The funds for the Queets River hatchery will be matched by the State of Washington Department of Fisheries.

Irrigation systems.—An increase of $42,524,000 is recommended for irrigation systems, for the following projects:

Project	*Amount*
Gila River Farms:	
Emergency drought assistance	$833,000
Sacaton Ranch South development	1,669,000
Dolores Unit, Ute Mountain Ute	3,000,000
Seminole water distribution system	920,000
Fort Peck	1,250,000
Blackbird Bend, Omaha Tribe	85,000
Zia Pueblo diversion dam	611,000
Crow Creek	949,000
Isleta Pueblo	119,000
Wind River	2,000,000
Bishop Paiute	182,000
San Carlos	2,625,000
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	17,900,000
Fort Yuma irrigation project	1,000,000
Engineering and supervision	326,000
Safety of dams	9,055,000
Total	42,524,000

The Committee directs the Bureau to provide $365,000 in fiscal year 1990 funds which are available for reprogramming to the Ute Mountain Ute Dolores Irrigation Project, CO.

The amount included for the Zia Pueblo diversion dam is in addition to the reprogramming of funds for this purpose approved in the fiscal year 1990 supplemental appropriations Act.

The Bureau should finish the irrigation priority system as quickly as possible, but no later than February 1, 1991, and submit it, as well as the preliminary ranking of projects based on the system, to the Committee by that date.

Bill language has been included for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, and to prohibit the transfer of the Safety of Dams program. The Committee intends for this program to be conducted as it has in the past, under the control of the Bureau or through tribal contracts, with the technical assistance of the Bureau of Reclamation as requested by the tribes or by the Bureau. The Committee has included funds to allow the program to proceed on an expedited basis, including funds for an additional seven positions. The Bureau should report to the Committee by March 1, 1991 on the status of hiring these positions, and the progress in obligating the funds provided, including the reasons for any delays. The Committee also expects that the Department will not continue to use these funds for firefighting purposes, which is one of the principal reasons that delays have been incurred in the past, and will report if any of these funds are transferred out of this program for any other purpose.

The Committee continues to support strongly the completion of the entire Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, including a full annual diversion of 508,000 acre feet of water from the San Juan River, as was authorized in P.L. 87-483. The Committee believes that the Federal Government has a binding, legal commitment to construct NIIP as partial fulfillment of its responsibility under the Navajo Treaty of 1868 to promote agricultural development on the Navajo Reservation and also as compensation to the Navajo Nation for allowing the substantial diversion of water through the San Juan-Chama Project for the benefit of the State of New Mexico and the City of Albuquerque. However, the completion of NIIP is now almost 20 years behind schedule and sporadic Federal funding has increased substantially the overall cost of completing NIIP. Nonetheless, the Committee is also aware that a recent independent analysis of NIIP completed at the request of the Department of the Interior concluded that the economic benefits of completing NIIP clearly outweigh the construction costs involved. Therefore, the Committee urges the Secretary to review the proposed schedule for fulfilling the commitment for full construction of NIIP and to ensure that adequate funds are requested in 1992 and future years to accomplish this in the most timely and cost-effective manner.

Housing.—The Committee recommends an increase of $3,500,000 for housing, which will restore the program to the base level. The Committee intends for the Bureau to continue to include new homes where needed.

Road maintenance and construction.—An increase of $554,000 is recommended, which includes $164,000 for an access road for the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, ME, and $390,000 to repair the Nambe Falls road, Nambe Pueblo, NM, which has been blocked by a landslide.

The Bureau should work with the Tohono-O'odham tribe to address the tribe's road maintenance and construction needs.

The Committee has not agreed to bill language which would have allowed the use of $7,200,000 of highway trust funds allocated to the Navajo tribe for road construction on the new lands. These needs will be addressed under the appropriation for the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission.

Land acquisition.—The Committee recommends an increase of $3,019,000 for land acquisition. Included are the following amounts:

Tribe	*Amount*
Makah	$1,652,000
Menominee	150,000
Lummi	30,000
Lac Vieux Desert	87,000
Fort Belknap	1,000,000
Tulalip	100,000
Total	3,019,000

Other adjustments.—An increase of $750,000 is recommended, which includes $169,000 to restore the reduction for administrative efficiency, $155,000 to restore the reduction for staffing efficiency, and $426,000 for the full costs of the 1991 pay raise.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$191,864,000
Budget estimate, 1991	52,407,000
Recommended, 1991	53,931,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	−137,933,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+1,524,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $53,931,000, an increase of $1,524,000, for miscellaneous payments to Indians. Included is an increase of $500,000 to repay the Hoopa-Yurok settlement fund for funds reprogrammed for administrative costs in fiscal year 1990. There is also an increase of $1,000,000 for land acquisition for the Yurok Indian Reservation. The Committee has also included increases of $11,000 to restore the reductions for administrative and staffing efficiencies, and $13,000 for the 1991 pay raise.

Bill language has been included to allow the use of income earned on the Permanent Trust Fund established by the Puyallup Settlement Act of 1989 by the Fund's Board of Trustees, for specified administrative services required to fulfill the Board's fiduciary responsibilities.

In 1989, Congress enacted the "Puyallup Tribe of Indians Settlement Act" (Public Law 101-41, 103 Stat. 83). This Committee subsequently recommended and the Congress approved the appropriation of the Federal share of the funds required by the Settlement Agreement and the Settlement Act. On March 24, 1990, representatives of the Tribal, Federal, State, and other parties to the settlement signed the final Settlement Agreement.

In accordance with the Settlement Act and the Settlement Agreement, a nine member Permanent Trust Fund Board of Trustees has been organized to invest the Per Capita Distribution Fund and to administer the payments to individual tribal members as provided in Section 6(a) of the Act. The Board of Trustees is also responsible for administering the Permanent Trust Fund and developing and administering a social services grant program for the benefit of tribal members as provided in Section 6(b) of the Settlement Act. In connection with the administration of the revenues appropriated by the Congress for the continuing Permanent Trust Fund, it was and is the clear understanding of this Committee and of the Congress that the Board of Trustees would have the authority and the responsibility to see that the Permanent Trust Fund is professionally administered, periodically audited, and that annual financial statements are prepared by a certified public accounting firm. The Board of Trustees, whose individual member's service is voluntary and without compensation, has the responsibility and the legal authority to make reasonable expenditures (no more than five percent of the annual income) from the income earned on the Permanent Trust Fund for necessary and appropriate financial and accounting services, for insurance, and for other administrative costs, including professional staff, to assure that the Board's fiduciary and administrative responsibilities to tribal members are carried out properly.

NAVAJO REHABILITATION TRUST FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$800,000
Budget estimate, 1991	....
Recommended, 1991	2,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+1,200,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+2,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,000,000 for the Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund. The Committee is concerned that the Department was over eight months late in submitting a conceptual design on the use of funds appropriated for the Trust Fund and did not release the $800,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1990 until September. The Committee does not expect such delays to occur in 1991.

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$(..................)
Budget estimate, 1991	(9,000,000)
Recommended, 1991	....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	....
Budget estimate, 1991	(−9,000,000)

The Committee has not included the requested limitation of $9,000,000 on loans to be provided from the revolving fund for loans. Instead, the Committee has included bill language which will allow loans to be made up to the level of resources and authority available in fiscal year 1991.

INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$4,718,000
Budget estimate, 1991	11,487,000
Recommended, 1991	11,487,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+6,769,000
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $11,487,000, the budget estimate, for the Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund. The Committee has not agreed to the administrative limitation of $45,000,000 proposed in the budget but has continued the language as in prior years to provide that loan principal shall not exceed resources and authority available.

TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$76,489,000
Budget estimate, 1991	71,203,000
Recommended, 1991	104,469,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+27,980,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+33,266,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991, compared to the budget estimates by activity, are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Guam				
Construction grants	---	2,500	2,500	---
Special program grants	500	---	---	---
Subtotal, Guam	500	2,500	2,500	---
American Samoa				
Operations grants	20,850	21,000	22,000	+1,000
Construction grants	5,525	1,000	5,815	+4,815
Special program grants	350	---	---	---
Subtotal, American Samoa	26,725	22,000	27,815	+5,815
Northern Marianas				
Covenant grants	33,850	28,850	28,850	---
Special program grant	125	---	3,000	+3,000
Subtotal, Northern Marianas	33,975	28,850	31,850	+3,000
Virgin Islands				
Construction grants	1,000	3,000	25,000	+22,000
Territorial Administration				
Office of Territorial Affairs	2,946	3,581	3,307	-274
Technical assistance	5,885	6,385	6,610	+225
Guam Power Authority loan assistance	1,458	1,387	1,387	---
Maintenance assistance fund	3,000	2,500	5,000	+2,500
Drug interdiction/abuse prevention	---	1,000	1,000	---
Brown tree snake	1,000	---	---	---
Subtotal, Territorial Administration	14,289	14,853	17,304	+2,451
Total, Administration of Territories	76,489	71,203	104,469	+33,266

Guam.—The Committee recommends $2,500,000, the budget estimate, for a construction grant for the Guam Memorial Hospital. If any portion of these funds are not needed for completion of the hospital, the Committee has no objection to the use of such funds for construction of the new mental health facility in Guam.

American Samoa.—The Committee recommends an increase of $5,815,000 for American Samoa. Included is an increase of $1,000,000 for the operations grant, and $4,815,000 for construction grants. These include $3,500,000 for the highest priority improvements included in the American Samoa Power Authority Agenda for Growth, 1991–1995, $1,140,000 to provide three additional classrooms, and $175,000 for five additional schoolbuses. While agreeing with the American Samoa government as to the need for an increase in the operations grant due to a growing population, inflationary cost increases, and loss of tax revenue due to tax reform, the Committee expects that the American Samoa government will continue to work towards implementing measures to decrease the local deficit, and improve its estimating of local revenues.

Northern Mariana Islands.—The Committee recommendation is $31,850,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over the budget estimate for sewer system improvements. The Committee expects that the government of the Northern Marianas will be able to identify funds from the interest earned on the recent bond issue, or through reprogramming, to address the remaining needs for this serious problem.

Virgin Islands.—The Committee recommends an increase of $22,000,000 for the Virgin Islands. Although disaster recovery as a result of Hurricane Hugo last fall is well underway in the Virgin Islands, and more than $500,000,000 has already been provided from the Federal government, the government of the Virgin Islands has identified additional needs which will not be covered by the usual sources of disaster assistance. Therefore, the Committee has included $4,500,000 for hazard mitigation projects, $2,200,000 for renovation of the foreign arrival terminal at the St. Croix airport, and $15,300,000 for health facilities construction.

Territorial administration.—The Committee recommends a decrease of $274,000 to the Office of Territorial and International Affairs. Included is an increase of $98,000 for the 1991 pay raise. There is a decrease of $87,000 which represents the application of a 25 percent lapse rate to the five new positions included in the budget estimate. There is also a reduction of $250,000 to offset the increase for these new field positions with the amount that has been included in the base for that purpose for the last several years. Also included are decreases of $25,000 for travel and transportation, and $10,000 for communications, utilities and rent related to the new positions.

An increase of $2,500,000 is recommended for the maintenance assistance fund. There is also an increase of $225,000 to technical assistance for the Close Up Foundation. Bill language has been included to earmark these funds.

The Committee has not agreed to the requested earmarking of funds to be used for reception and representation expenses. Such funds, if they are to be made available, should come from the funds provided to the Assistant Secretary's office, or from such funds made available to the Secretary for the entire Department.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$32,927,000
Budget estimate, 1991	30,600,000
Recommended, 1991	51,450,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+18,523,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+20,850,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared to the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Trust Territory operations	1,218	800	800	---
Republic of Palau operations	14,716	15,100	16,733	+1,633
Deficit reduction	2,963	10,500	8,000	-2,500
Capital improvements	14,030	---	21,717	+21,717
Damage Claims (Kosrae)	---	4,200	4,200	---
Total, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	32,927	30,600	51,450	+20,850

Trust Territory operations.—The Committee recommends a decrease of $2,500,000, which will leave $8,000,000 for deficit elimination, an increase of $5,037,000 over 1990. The information provided to the Committee indicates that this amount should be more than adequate to meet the anticipated needs in fiscal year 1991, and that the balance will not be needed until fiscal year 1992.

The Committee is concerned about the amount of medical referral debts still outstanding which precede 1985. The Office of Territorial and International Affairs is to submit a report by October 1, 1990, detailing all such outstanding debts, whether to public or private providers, the status of such debts, and a plan to eliminate all such debts by the end of calendar year 1990.

Palau operations.—The Committee recommends an increase of $1,633,000 for the Republic of Palau. This includes the transfer of $700,000 which had been budgeted under the Compact of Free Association account, consisting of $400,000 for drug enforcement and $300,000 for the special prosecutor/public auditor. The full costs of supporting the College of Micronesia and satellite communications are also included, as well as a small adjustment for inflation.

Trust Territory construction.—An increase of $21,717,000 is recommended for Trust Territory construction. Included is $17,717,000 for the Republic of Palau, for the following projects:

Project	*Amount*
Complete hospital	$8,800,000
Prison	800,000
Rural water systems	2,500,000
Classroom improvements	1,317,000
Koror school roofing	1,300,000
Koror sewer system improvements	3,000,000
Total	17,717,000

The $800,000 included for the prison is transferred from the Compact of Free Association account.

There is also an increase of $4,000,000 to be used to complete additional Capital Improvement Program deficiencies as identified in the Berger report of 1989. Included within this amount are $800,000 for the Majuro water catchment expansion project, and $543,000 for the Ebeye hospital project. For the balance of the funds, the Office of Territorial and International Affairs should work with the governments of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau to determine the highest priority remaining projects to be funded. A report should be submitted to the Committee as soon as this process is completed detailing the projects to be funded, and the balance of the projects in the Berger report which remain unfunded.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$23,260,000
Budget estimate, 1991	19,200,000
Recommended, 1991	28,800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+5,540,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+9,600,000

The Committee recommends $28,800,000, an increase of $9,600,000 over the request, for the Compact of Free Association. The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991, compared with the budget estimates by activity, follow:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Compact of Free Association	10,160	7,700	7,700	---
Mandatory payments	10,000	10,000	10,000	---
Enewetak support	1,100	---	1,100	+1,100
Kwajalein Atoll	2,000	---	2,000	+2,000
FSM construction	---	---	8,000	+8,000
Palau construction	---	800	---	-800
Palau special program grants	---	700	---	-700
Total, Compact of Free Association	23,260	19,200	28,800	+9,600

Palau Compact.—The Committee recommends a decrease of $1,500,000, which had been included on a contingency basis if the Palau Compact of Free Association were implemented in 1991. The Committee has provided these funds, including $800,000 for the prison, $400,000 for drug enforcement, and $300,000 for the special prosecutor/public auditor under the Trust Territory account.

Enewetak support.—An increase of $1,100,000 is recommended, which will continue the Enewetak food and agricultural support program, as provided in section 103(h)(2) of the Compact of Free Association. The Committee expects the Enewetak Local Council, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Energy and its contractor to continue to work together to establish a plan and timetable for turning control of the program over to the local government at the earliest possible time. The Committee expects that the high level of cooperation and communication that have charaterized this program in recent years will continue.

Kwajalein Atoll.—An increase of $2,000,000 is recommended for the Ebeye causeway, which along with other sources of funds available, should allow completion of this project.

Community College of Micronesia.—The Committee recommends an increase of $8,000,000 which will allow the construction of a new campus for the Community College of Micronesia in Pohnpei State, Federated States of Micronesia.

Rongelap Atoll.—The Committee remains concerned about the condition of the people of Rongelap, and the continuing controversy over the data which have been provided to them regarding their health and safety should they return to their atoll. The data of the Department of Energy are currently under review by the National Academy of Sciences and the Committee believes the results of this review, expected late in the year, should be received before any further decisions are reached regarding the further, independent study called for by the Compact legislation.

In the meantime, the Departments of the Interior and of Energy should continue to provide all available forms of assistance to improve the current living conditions of the Rongelap people, including additional food assistance if necessary.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$50,331,000
Budget estimate, 1991	62,076,000
Recommended, 1991	57,671,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+7,340,000
Budget estimate, 1991	−4,405,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $57,671,000 for fiscal year 1991, an increase of $7,340,000 above the 1990 appropriation but a decrease of $4,405,000 below the budget request. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared with the budget estimate by activity follows:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Departmental Direction				
Secretary's immediate office	1,770	2,314	2,314	---
Executive Secretariat	466	548	548	---
Congressional and legislative affairs	1,180	1,250	1,250	---
Equal opportunity	1,366	1,497	1,497	---
Public affairs	870	921	870	-51
Small and disadvantaged business utilization	419	445	445	---
Quality assurance	---	500	---	-500
Subtotal, Departmental Direction	6,071	7,475	6,924	-551
Program Direction and Coordination				
A/S Water and science	691	730	730	---
A/S Land and minerals management	753	901	851	-50
A/S Fish and wildlife and parks	612	718	718	---
A/S Indian affairs	665	706	706	---
A/S Territorial and international affairs	549	595	595	---
A/S Policy, management and budget	789	939	889	-50
Subtotal, Program Direction and Coordination	4,059	4,589	4,489	-100
Administration				
Environmental project review	2,340	3,549	3,249	-300
Acquisition and property management	1,264	2,096	1,346	-750
Office of personnel	1,843	1,833	1,833	---
Administrative services	920	1,154	1,064	-90
Library	1,385	1,441	1,441	---
Information resources management	2,230	2,352	2,352	---
Management analysis	1,174	2,167	1,767	-400
Policy analysis	1,791	2,766	2,086	-680
Office of budget	1,930	2,049	2,049	---
Office of self-governance	---	---	600	+600
Financial management	1,146	1,468	1,218	-250
Security and drug enforcement	658	759	759	---
General reduction	-496	---	---	---
Subtotal, Administration	16,185	21,634	19,764	-1,870
Hearings and appeals	5,904	6,263	6,263	---
Aircraft services	1,984	2,082	2,082	---
Central services	16,128	20,033	17,233	-2,800
Pay restoration	---	---	552	+552
Administrative and staffing restoration	---	---	364	+364
Total, Office of the Secretary	50,331	62,076	57,671	-4,405

Departmental direction.—The Committee recommends a reduction of $551,000 in departmental direction. Included in this reduction is $51,000 to keep the Office of Public Affairs at the fiscal year 1990 level and elimination of the $500,000 requested to establish an office of quality assurance. The Committee does not believe it is necessary to establish a new office within the Office of the Secretary to assure quality in the programs of the Department of the Interior.

Program direction and coordination.—There is a reduction of $100,000 associated with program direction and coordination. The Committee recommends reductions of $50,000 each to the Offices of the Assistant Secretaries for land and minerals management and for policy, management and budget. There was no compelling justification made to grant full increases for these assistant secretaries.

Office of Self-Governance.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $600,000 to establish an Office of Self-Governance in the Office of the Secretary. This proposal is designed to build on efforts already underway in the Office of the Secretary to negotiate self-governance demonstration projects with seven tribes. The Committee is encouraged with the progress made to this point in establishing the self-governance demonstration with a few tribes. The Office of Self-Governance will have the responsibility of monitoring the agreements recently entered into and being the negotiating agent in the future as more tribes decide to enter the self-governance program.

Administration.—A number of changes are proposed for the Administration category. Among them are a $300,000 reduction in environmental project review which still allows an $800,000 increase. The increase for acquisition and property review of $750,000 is not recommended. Administrative services is allowed half of its requested increase of $180,000.

The Committee has not agreed with the request for $400,000 to establish a total quality management program within the Department. There is not an adequate delineation of what the problem is and inadequate justification of how the funds would be used. Of the requested increase of $830,000 for the Office of Program Analysis, the Committee recommends $150,000 to provide coordination of the various bureaus' efforts related to global climate change. For the Office of Financial Management, there is a requested increase of $250,000 to strengthen management control systems. This proposed increase has been deleted since it appears to be duplicative of other activities already in existence.

Central services.—The Committee has learned that alternative arrangements are being considered for the Avondale, MD facility now in the control of the Department of the Interior. The budget request included $2,800,000 for renovations of the facility in preparation of the move of several offices within the Department of the Interior to Avondale. Since alternative tenants are being pursued for Avondale, it is no longer necessary to provide the $2,800,000.

Administrative adjustments.—The Committee recommends full funding of the 1991 pay raise. The budget has provided only 40 percent of the amount needed. $552,000 is provided to cover the balance of the pay costs. In addition, projected savings from administrative efficiencies and staffing efficiencies are restored in the amount of $364,000. These amounts are to be restored to the activities where the reductions were proposed.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$25,305,000
Budget estimate, 1991	26,485,000
Recommended, 1991	26,883,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+1,578,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+398,000

The Committee recommends $26,883,000 for the Office of the Solicitor. This is an increase of $398,000 over the budget request. The increase is provided to cover the entire costs of the 1991 pay raise and to restore reductions proposed from administrative efficiencies. Pay restoration is $261,000 while administrative efficiencies restoration is $137,000.

In response to Committee questions and analysis, it became clear that the level of effort in support of Indian activities is not as great as the amount of effort devoted to other programs. The Committee expects the Solicitor to examine carefully both the quality and quantity of support being provided Indian constituencies to assure that it is on the same level as other programmatic elements of the Department of the Interior.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$20,464,000
Budget estimate, 1991	21,722,000
Recommended, 1991	22,156,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+1,692,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+434,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $22,156,000 for the Inspector General, an increase of $434,000 over the budget request. The increase is provided so that the total anticipated costs of the 1991 pay raise will be provided and to restore certain reductions proposed in the budget associated with administrative efficiencies.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$1,800,000
Budget estimate, 1991	2,039,000
Recommended, 1991	2,097,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+297,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+58,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,097,000 for the Office of Construction Management. This represents an increase of $58,000 over the budget request in order to cover all costs anticipated from the 1991 pay raise ($44,000) and savings that had been projected from administrative efficiencies ($14,000).

NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$750,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,504,000
Recommended, 1991	1,004,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+254,000
Budget estimate, 1991	−500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,004,000 for the National Indian Gaming Commission, a decrease of $500,000 from the budget estimate. The first of three commissioners has just recently been confirmed, with the other two yet to be appointed, resulting in delays in the start-up and operations of the Commission, which will continue into fiscal year 1991.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Committee has deleted the emergency transfer authority for the Department of the Interior. The Administrations of President Reagan and President Bush have failed to request appropriations to replenish funds borrowed from primarily construction and land acquisition accounts. The Committee can no longer agree to provide transfer authority unless the Administration is willing to request and support appropriations to replenish funds borrowed.

The amount requested for firefighting in fiscal year 1991 is $165,585,000. To this amount the Committee has added $81,307,000 so that the Department will have an amount available equal to the costs incurred over the past three fire years.

The Committee was alarmed at the large number of Schedule C's in the Department of the Interior. Information provided the Committee indicated that the number of Schedule C's were double those for comparable periods in earlier administrations. In June 1979 there were 51 Schedule C's, and in January 1989 there were 55, yet by March 1990 this total had grown to 92. While the number of Schedule C's is reportedly declining, every effort should be made to reduce the number to more reasonable levels. The Committee directs that the Department should have no more than 50 Schedule C's. So that the Committee may monitor the Department's progress in this regard, a quarterly report should be submitted beginning December 1, 1990 listing the number of Schedule C's by organization.

The Committee has also continued a provision to require that details of employees must be in accordance with Office of Personnel Management regulations. The Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget needs to assure that reports to the Committee on employee details are totally accurate. Recent reports have been inaccurate in many respects.

As in the fiscal year 1990 bill, the Committee recommends a provision barring any change in management authority at Matagorda Island, Texas unless specifically provided by statute.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

The Forest Service manages 191 million acres of public lands across the country, and administers a wide variety of programs, including timber production, recreation, grazing, wildfire protection, and soil and water conservation. Recreational use of national forest land amounted to approximately 252.5 million visitor days in 1989, equal to each American spending 12 hours on the National Forest System. In fact, the National Forests provided about 40 percent of all recreation visitors days on Federal lands in 1989. An estimated 9.3 billion board feet of timber is scheduled for sale in 1991. In addition to the timber sales program, more than 12,000 farmers and ranchers pay for permits to graze cattle, horses, sheep and goats on the 50 million acres of grassland, open forests, and other forage-producing areas of the National Forest System. The Forest Service also manages more than 191 million acres of habitat for about 3,000 species of wildlife and fish. Half of the big game and cold-water fish habitat in the nation is located on National Forest System lands and waters. In addition, in the 16 western States, where the water supply is sometimes critically short, about 55 percent of the total annual yield of water is from National Forest System lands.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$145,175,000
Budget estimate, 1991	148,672,000
Recommended, 1991	167,693,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+22,518,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+19,021,000

The Committee recommends $167,693,000, an increase of $19,021,000, for forest research. The amounts recommended compared to the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Forest protection research	34,425	35,644	39,188	+3,544
Resource analysis research	26,262	25,582	29,292	+3,710
Timber management research	29,388	30,000	34,961	+4,961
Forest environment research	33,678	36,568	40,312	+3,744
Forest products and harvesting research	21,422	20,878	22,506	+1,628
Pay restoration	---	---	1,434	+1,434
Total, Forest Research	145,175	148,672	167,693	+19,021

Included in the recommended amount is $1,434,000 for restoration of the full amount of the 1991 pay raise.

The Committee understands that $250,000 of the unallocated global change research funds will be provided to Orono, ME in fiscal year 1991.

The Committee has no objection to increasing the challenge cost share funds included within the total amount provided up to $1,000,000.

Forest protection research.—An increase of $3,544,000 is recommended for forest protection research, as follows:

Corvallis, OR:	
COPE	$150,000
Western conifer insect pests	100,000
Athens, GA—dogwood anthracnose	300,000
Berkeley, CA—forest diseases	375,000
Pineville, LA—southern pine beetle	250,000
Burlington, VT—atmospheric effects	59,000
Lincoln, NE—stress physiology	50,000
Flagstaff, AZ—western conifer insects	100,000
Madison, WI:	
Biological control	100,000
Root diseases	100,000
Wood product treatments	100,000
East Lansing, MI—wildfire impacts	270,000
Stoneville, MS—oak wilt	300,000
Honolulu, HI—tropical forestry	190,000
LaGrande, OR—western spruce budworm	100,000
Morgantown, WV—gypsy moth	500,000
Gypsy moth research in PA	300,000
Pear thrip research	150,000
Delaware, OH—air pollution effects	50,000
Total	3,544,000

The restoration of $500,000 for gypsy moth research at Morgantown, WV, is for both in-house research and cooperative projects.

Within the $910,000 included at Gulfport, MS for insert research, $845,000 should be used for urban pest control research.

Resource analysis research.—The Committee recommends an increase of $3,710,000 for resource analysis research, as follows:

Missoula, MT—wilderness research	$100,000
Starkville, MS:	
Satellite/remote sensing	600,000
Inventory monitoring cycle	250,000
Portland, OR:	
International trade	200,000
Inventory monitoring cycle	300,000
St. Paul, MN:	
Inventory monitoring cycle	200,000
Research benefits	100,000
Asheville, NC—inventory monitoring cycle	335,000
Ogden, UT—inventory monitoring cycle	200,000
Anchorage, AK—inventory monitoring cycle	350,000
Radnor, PA—inventory monitoring cycle	300,000
Chicago, IL—urban forestry	150,000
Fort Collins, CO:	
Global change	75,000
Recreation fees	100,000
Rio Piedras, PR—tropical forestry	150,000
Syracuse, NY—Chicago urban forest climate study	300,000
Total	3,710,000

Timber management research.—An increase of $4,961,000 is recommended for timber management research, as follows:

Bozeman, MT—high elevation silviculture	$318,000
Olympia, WA—alternative silviculture	300,000
Rio Piedras, PR:	
Rehabilitating tropical forest lands	300,000
Sustained use management	300,000
Growth and yield	100,000
Berkeley, CA—biotechnology	160,000
Redding, CA:	
Old growth management	187,000
Spotted owl habitat	150,000
Starkville, MS—seed quality	100,000
Honolulu, HI—tropical forestry	296,000
Olympic Natural Resources Center, WA	1,450,000
New perspectives in forestry	1,300,000
Total	4,961,000

The Committee has included $2,750,000 for research on new perspectives in forestry, including $1,450,000 for the Olympic Natural Resources Center. Included for the center are funds for development and testing of alternative silvicultural systems, design and evaluation of alternative landscape designs, analysis of social and economic impacts of altered forest management regimes, analysis of managed and natural forest ecosystems, and engineering, design and acquisition of a canopy crane system.

The mission of the Olympic Natural Resources Center is to conduct research and education on resource management practices which integrate the production of commodities and ecological values. Projects carried out by the Center will test the biological, physical, economic, and social effects of new forestry. Work will extend from basic research on ecological systems to training woods workers for new resource management jobs. The Center is expected to strengthen resource based communities by developing socially desirable resource management practices, and diversifying the economies of resource based communities by preparing community members to carry out management practices requiring enhanced technical skills.

Included in the balance of $1,300,000 for new perspectives research is $400,000 for an aerial forestry practices initiative and $650,000 for landscape-level research at the H.J. Andrews experiment station.

Forest environment research.—The Committee recommends an increase of $3,744,000 for forest environment research, as follows:

Logan, UT—water quality	$100,000
Fresno, CA:	
Sierra Nevada birds and wildlife	200,000
Habitat for furbearers	150,000
Spotted owl	200,000
La Grande, OR:	
Non-game research	200,000
Elk-deer-cattle-timber	100,000
Albuquerque, NM—rangeland rehabilitation	100,000
Tempe, AZ:	
Water quality	100,000
Spotted owl and other TES	250,000
University Park, PA—watershed	170,000
Amherst, MA—wildlife	400,000
Juneau, AK—Sitka deer	100,000
Corvallis, OR—COPE (fish habitat)	125,000
Honolulu, HI—endangered species	173,000
Rio Piedras, PR—endangered species	100,000
Oxford, MS—water quantity	219,000
Arcata, CA:	
Marbled murrelet (old growth)	77,000
Spotted owl	300,000
Olympia, WA—spotted owl	250,000
Wenatchee, WA—spotted owl	80,000
Neotropical migratory birds	350,000
Total	3,744,000

The Committee has included $350,000 for the research portion of a proposed Neotropical Migratory Bird program, as proposed by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The Forest Service has the largest amount of breeding habitat for neotropical migrants under one ownership in the United States, and many scientists believe that the long-term viability of neotropical migrants will depend heavily on the extent to which the National Forest System provides large, unfragmented blocks of breeding habitat. Implementation of this program would strongly support the National Forest Management Act's mandate to maintain biological diversity, and would strengthen the agency's capability to carry out the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Additional funds related to this effort are earmarked under the State and Private Forestry and Natural Forest System accounts. Included in the increase of $350,000 are funds for a full-time coordinator for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation program to head this initiative within the agency, and to coordinate with the Foundation and other partners in the initiative.

Forest products and harvesting research.—The Committee recommends an increase of $1,628,000 for forest products and harvesting research, as follows:

Madison, WI:	
Timber bridges	$50,000
Adhesives	100,000
Wood decay	100,000
Biopulping	100,000
Panel products	100,000
Weathering	100,000
Juvenile wood products	100,000
Biotechnology	100,000
Wetwood detection	78,000
Portland, OR:	
Second-growth Douglas fir	100,000
Utilization research	100,000
Moscow, ID—engineering research	200,000
Surface metallurgy initiative, Forest Products Lab and Oregon Graduate Center	400,000
Total	1,628,000

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$104,248,000
Budget estimate, 1991	231,617,000
Recommended, 1991	132,806,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+28,558,000
Budget estimate, 1991	−98,811,000

The recommendation for State and private forestry is $132,806,000, a decrease of $98,811,000 below the budget estimate. Included is an increase of $361,000 for restoration of the 1991 pay raise costs.

Through cooperative programs with State and local governments, forest industry and private landowners, the Forest Service helps to protect and manage 805 million acres of forest and associated watershed land. Technical and financial assistance is offered to improve fire, insect and disease control; improve harvesting, processing and monitoring of forest products; and stimulate reforestation and timber stand improvement.

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared to the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Forest Pest Management				
Federal lands	34,191	38,239	36,439	-1,800
Cooperative lands	12,847	3,453	14,953	+11,500
Subtotal, Forest Pest Management	47,038	41,692	51,392	+9,700
Appalachian integrated pest management	4,348	---	---	---
Fire protection	14,228	4,011	14,811	+10,800
Forest Management and Utilization				
Forest resource management	13,339	5,684	18,184	+12,500
Wood utilization	988	1,500	1,000	-500
Seedlings, nursery and tree improvement	1,877	1,730	1,958	+228
Urban forestry	2,767	2,000	15,000	+13,000
Subtotal, Forest Management and Utilization	18,971	10,914	36,142	+25,228
Special Projects				
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	2,964	---	---	---
Gifford Pinchot Institute	198	---	200	+200
Lake Tahoe	1,383	---	1,400	+1,400
Spokane River Centennial Trail	3,557	---	---	---
Timber Bridge initiative	2,668	---	---	---
Economic diversification studies	495	---	500	+500
Tropical forestry initiative	2,470	---	5,000	+5,000
Arbor Day Foundation	5,928	---	---	---
Sterling Forest study	---	---	250	+250
Northern forest lands	---	---	750	+750
Old growth diversification projects	---	---	2,000	+2,000
Tree planting initiative	---	175,000	20,000	-155,000
Subtotal, Special Projects	19,663	175,000	30,100	-144,900
Pay restoration	---	---	361	+361
Total, State and Private Forestry	104,248	231,617	132,806	-98,811

The Committee is pleased that the Administration has recently submitted a budget amendment for the President's America the Beautiful Tree Planting initiative, in the amount of $175,000,000. While the amendment arrived too late to be considered in its entirety, the Committee endorses the President's effort to increase funding for higher levels of tree planting on both rural private, non-industrial lands and in communities around the nation. To begin to help achieve the President's goals, the Committee has included the following increases in fiscal year 1991: $10,000,000 for the stewardship initiative, which will not only increase tree planting on rural lands but also assist private landowners with planning for improved management of all their forest resources; $15,000,000 for the urban forestry program, which provides cost-shared funds to communities in every State in the union for various tree planting efforts; and $20,000,000 (under special projects) for a private foundation whose function it will be to mobilize the corporate and civic sectors to donate funds and labor to plant and care for the community trees to be planted as part of this effort. The foundation will also promote and encourage volunteers to get involved in their communities in tree planting and care efforts, and will raise funds to assist community groups on the tree related endeavors. The Committee believes that starting with these increases and building over several years to the level of funding envisioned in the President's proposal, will give these programs greater opportunities for success, and will allow more time to build up the resources and capabilities needed for full implementation of the programs. In addition, to help eliminate the backlog of reforestation and timber stand improvement needs on National Forest System lands, the Committee has added a total of $12,000,000 for these purposes under that account.

Forest pest management.—The Committee recommends a net increase of $9,700,000 for forest pest management. Included is a decrease of $1,300,000 to Federal lands suppression, which will maintain this program at the 1990 level. There are also decreases of $500,000 each to Federal and cooperative lands surveys, which will leave a total increase of $1,900,000 for the two programs. An increase of $12,000,000 is recommended for the cooperative lands suppression program.

Fire protection.—An increase of $10,800,000 is recommended, which will restore this program to the base level.

Forest management and utilization.—The Committee recommends an increase of $25,228,000 for forest management and utilization, which includes increases of $10,000,000 for the stewardship initiative and $2,500,000 to continue the rural development initiative. There is a decrease of $500,000 to wood utilization, which will maintain the 1990 level. An increase of $228,000 is provided for seedlings, nursery and tree improvement, to restore the program to the 1990 level.

Included within the forest resource management funds is $50,000 for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation program discussed under the Research appropriation. These funds would support a position at the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies to coordinate development of State-level neotropical migratory bird programs.

The Committee recommends an increase of $13,000,000 for urban forestry. This recommendation will allow a significant increase in the number of trees planted in cities and communities through the country, using the existing mechanisms which are already in place in this program. The Forest Service should provide adequate levels of technical assistance to ensure the success of these tree-planting efforts.

Within this increase, the Committee has included $100,000 for the Chicago urban forestry program, and $50,000 for the Tower Grove Park urban forestry project in St. Louis, MO. The Committee expects the Forest Service to work with officials in the State of New Jersey to develop a management plan aimed at demonstrating a range of techniques to use forestry and planning to improve the quality of life and protect the environment.

Special projects.—An increase of $10,100,000 is recommended for special projects. Included are $200,000 for the Gifford Pinchot Institute, $1,400,000 to restore the Lake Tahoe erosion control program to the 1990 level, and $500,000 to continue the economic diversity studies.

There is also an increase of $5,000,000 to continue the tropical forestry initiative started in fiscal year 1990. These funds will provide continued technical assistance, training, and a small amount for support to international organizations. An increase of $250,000 is provided to complete a study on the proposed development of the Sterling Forest area in New York and New Jersey. Sterling Forest is the largest parcel of undeveloped land in the New York metropolitan area, and is located on the New York/New Jersey border, about an hour's drive from Manhattan. Legislation has been introduced providing for the Forest Service to study the New York/New Jersey Highlands area, of which Sterling Forest is a part, to look at options and alternatives to high intensity development of the Sterling Forest and nearby areas, including options that would provide for protection of the landscape of the region while providing economic benefits to local communities. Such options need to be looked at because intensive development of Sterling Forest could have adverse consequences for communities in New Jersey related to drinking water quality and flood control. The Committee is also aware of an ongoing private study looking at development options, and the provision of Federal funds for this additional study is not intended in any way to impinge on the rights of the private landowner. Bill language is also included related to this increase. There is also $750,000 to be used to maintain the northern forest lands office for one more year, and to initiate identification and mapping of important resource lands.

An increase of $2,000,000 is provided for grants to the Oregon Economic Development Department and the Washington State Office of Trade and Economic Development for projects to diversify western Oregon and Washington timber dependent communities. The funds are to be matched on a 50-50 basis by each State and are to be used to encourage value-added wood products manufacturing in these local communities. The Committee is aware of the Oregon Department of Economic Development/Lane County proposal to refit an old growth mill to manufacture industrialized housing, and believes this project is a good model for use of these funds.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$1,145,299,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,211,543,000
Recommended, 1991	1,274,021,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+128,722,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+62,478,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,274,021,000 for the National Forest System, an increase of $62,478,000 over the budget estimate. The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared to the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	FY 1990 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Minerals	28,414	28,015	29,515	+1,500
Real estate management	25,973	30,037	31,037	+1,000
Land line location	28,885	28,394	29,394	+1,000
Maintenance of facilities	18,893	23,352	23,352	---
Cooperative law enforcement	11,082	17,085	16,085	-1,000
Road maintenance	95,827	91,230	81,230	-10,000
Trail maintenance	23,781	23,854	28,854	+5,000
Timber resource inventory	21,413	23,021	21,228	-1,793
Silvicultural examination	30,766	33,119	30,540	-2,579
Sales preparation	117,699	115,121	114,233	-888
Harvest administration	66,235	77,575	75,275	-2,300
Timber sales pipeline initiative	14,836	---	15,000	+15,000
Reforestation	50,399	47,941	50,941	+3,000
Stand improvement	28,892	24,415	33,415	+9,000
Nurseries	18,145	17,435	17,435	---
Recreation management	115,519	143,083	153,083	+10,000
Wilderness	17,393	20,135	23,135	+3,000
Cultural resources	18,142	21,006	24,006	+3,000
Wildlife and fisheries support	38,079	39,925	---	-39,925
Habitat improvement	42,630	44,327	---	-44,327
Wildlife habitat	---	---	38,454	+38,454
Inland fish habitat	---	---	17,584	+17,584
Threatened, endangered and sensitive species habitat	---	---	26,484	+26,484
Anadromous fish habitat	---	---	21,230	+21,230
Range vegetation management	29,755	33,794	35,794	+2,000
Range improvements	1,882	2,209	2,209	---
Wild horse and burro management	181	220	220	---
Noxious weed control	1,148	2,115	2,115	---
Soil, water and air operations	32,020	49,875	49,875	---
Soil and water resource improvements	10,659	5,227	11,227	+6,000
Soil and water resource inventories	7,099	5,583	7,583	+2,000
General administration	271,019	293,450	283,450	-10,000
Reforestation trust fund transfer	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	---
Exxon Valdez oil spill	8,633	---	---	---
Pay restoration	---	---	10,038	+10,038
Total, National Forest System	1,145,299	1,211,543	1,274,021	+62,478

Included within the funds provided is an increase of $10,038,000 for the costs of the 1991 pay raise. The Committee intends for $135,000 of National Forest System, construction and fire protection funds to be used for the design, construction and installation of interpretive exhibits in the Morehead Ranger District office, Daniel Boone NF, KY. The Committee also intends for a total of $550,000 in National Forest System and construction funds to be used for a management plan ($350,000) and for visitor and resource protection ($200,000) for the Grand Island NRA, MI.

The General Accounting Office is continuing to work with the Forest Service on the development of the all-resource accounting system, and has identified some potential problems in the proposed system design. The Committee expects the Forest Service to continue to work with GAO to address these issues, including the proper allocation of costs among programs and the all-resources protection category, and distinguishing between revenue and nonrevenue producing activities in the reports.

GAO has also reviewed the Forest Service's implementation of the charged-as-worked policy, and has found inconsistencies in the implementation. The Committee agrees with GAO's recommendations, including that Forest Service headquarters should provide more detailed guidance on how the policy is to be implemented, and management controls should be consistently used by all units to enforce compliance with the charged-as-worked policy. The Committee will request GAO to continue to monitor these issues, and to work with the Forest Service to ensure the policy is being effectively implemented.

GAO also testified before the Committee this year on the Forest Service's plans to acquire a nationwide computer-based geographic information system (GIS). In that testimony and in a subsequently-issued report, GAO stated its findings that the Forest Service is not ready to procure this system, which is estimated to cost $1,200,000,000. Basically, GAO found that the Forest Service did not analyze a full range of alternatives or adequately analyze alternatives for integrating a nationwide GIS into its operations. After the hearing, the Forest Service asked the Geological Survey (GS) to review its proposed RFP for the system. The GS made a number of recommendations for changes to the RFP, which are now being incorporated into the RFP, although whether all the GS recommendations will be addressed is not clear at this time. It is also not clear how long the revised RFP will take to complete, although GS estimates it could take a minimum of four months, not counting review time. Also, GS did not review the cost-benefit analysis or feasibility study performed by the Forest Service, which were the main subjects of the concerns expressed by GAO.

As a result of these concerns, the Committee directs the Forest Service to complete the additional studies recommended by the GAO prior to issuance of the RFP. The Forest Service should also complete the revisions to the RFP based on the GS recommendations, and submit the revised RFP to GS for a final review. The Committee will ask GAO to review both the additional studies and the final revised RFP before the Forest Service releases the RFP.

Minerals.—The Committee recommends an increase of $1,500,000 for minerals, which will restore the program to the base level. These funds are to be used for additional NEPA analyses, and for the increased requirements for on-the-ground administration associated with locatable minerals. Within the funds provided, there is $115,000 for determining the value of minerals related to mining claims on the Los Padres NF and approximately 1,000 acres of adjacent private lands on Pico Blanco, related to a possible wilderness land acquisition. The Forest Service should reimburse any costs incurred by the Bureau of Land Management to review these determinations.

Real estate management.—An increase of $1,000,000 is recommended for real estate management, for additional resolution of title claim cases and for increased workload associated with special uses.

In accordance with a directive contained in the fiscal year 1990 apropriations Act, the Forest Service has begun to reappraise communications sites on National forest system lands, to assess their fair market value. The Committee understands the appraisal process, which is being carried out jointly with the Bureau of Land Management, will be completed later in the fall of 1990, and requests the Forest Service and BLM to report to the Committee on the results of the appraisals prior to publishing any notice concerning the fee schedules, including any proposed revisions, in the Federal Register.

Land line location.—The Committee recommends an increase of $1,000,000 for non-timber trespass and title claim cases.

The Committee is aware of the controversy near Fifty-Six, Arkansas, regarding the boundary between privately owned property and the Ozark National Forest. It appears that approximately 25 property owners in the Fifty-Six area have been found to be encroaching on the public lands because of a surveying error. The authorizing committees are considering legislation that will convey the disputed property to the neighboring property owners without consideration. The Committee believes that the Forest Service should suspend all actions regarding the encroachments until enactment of such legislation, or April 1, 1991, whichever comes first. Not later than April 1, 1991, the Forest Service shall submit to the Committee a report which describes the situation at Fifty-Six in more detail, and which proposes options for equitable solutions thereto. However, this language should not be construed to prevent the Forest Service from reaching voluntary settlements with individual landowners in cases where such settlements can be worked out.

Cooperative law enforcement.—A decrease of $1,000,000 is recommended, which will leave an increase of $1,150,000 for the cooperative program. The Committee has agreed to the budget estimate of $7,033,000, an increase of $3,372,000, for drug control on National forest system lands.

Road maintenance.—The Committee recommends a decrease of $10,000,000 to the road maintenance program. The amount provided in the budget estimate would have provided more than 100 percent of the miles included in the forest plans for accomplishment in fiscal year 1991.

Trail maintenance.—An increase of $5,000,000 is recommended for trail maintenance, which will restore the proposed reduction and allow additional miles added to the system in recent years to be maintained adequately.

Timber sales.—The Committee recommends an increase of $7,440,000 for timber sales and harvest administration. There is a decrease for timber resource inventory planning of $1,793,000, due to the reduced timber sales program discussed below. The Committee expects that within the funds provided, at least $1,000,000 will be used to continue the spotted owl inventory and the funding for the old growth inventory will continue at the 1990 level, or $4,000,000. For silvicultural examination, there is a reduction of $2,579,000.

For timber sales preparation, there is a reduction of $888,000 from the budget estimate. The total sales program is estimated to be about 9.3 billion board feet (BBF) in fiscal year 1991, including a shift in some volume to salvage sales. The revised amount for the timber salvage sales fund program, according to the Forest Service, will be $62,775,000, to accommodate the increased salvage sales portion of the program.

The Committee recognizes that uncertainty exists about the actual sales level that can be achieved by the Forest Service in Region 6 due to factors such as the listing of the Northern Spotted Owl and the development of new forest management plans. If sales preparation funds cannot be fully expended, then those funds shall be used for advanced timber sales preparation. There are also reductions assumed in some regions due to endangered species concerns (such as the red-cockaded woodpecker and the Mexican spotted owl), and the need to address the continued high levels of below cost sales in many forests. In this regard, the Committee has been calling for a reduction in the large number of below cost sales for a number of years, and directs the Forest Service to implement its overall below cost policy, which has been under development for the past year, to reduce the number of such sales in all forests nationwide. As a part of this overall policy, the Forest Service may proceed with its below cost sales test proposed in the budget, except that the Committee believes the proposed test should not be implemented in forests on which the RARE II process has not been completed. However, the overall below cost policy should be implemented on all forests, including those where the RARE II process has not been completed, and not just those included in the test. The Forest Service should submit its overall below cost policy to the Committee as soon after the start of the fiscal year as possible, along with its plan for implementing the policy nationwide during fiscal year 1991.

The Committee recognizes that there will be carryover in addition to the volume awarded in fiscal year 1990, and expects the Forest Service to make this volume available for the fiscal year 1991 sales program. In Region 6, it is estimated that the carryover volume from fiscal year 1990 will be 200 million board feet net merchantable sawtimber.

Within the funds provided is $200,000 for the Olympic Natural Resources Center new forestry demonstration project.

The Committee recommends a decrease of $2,300,000 to harvest administration. This is based on a Forest Service reestimate of the amount needed due to the reduced program in 1991 but will leave an increase over the 1990 level which will be needed to develop, implement, and enforce new log export regulations.

An increase of $15,000,000 is recommended to continue the pipeline initiative begun in fiscal year 1990, which allows the Forest Service to prepare sales which will be offered in future years.

In response to a Committee directive, the Forest Service submitted a comprehensive report on minimum bid rates for timber sales. The General Accounting Office also reviewed timber sales appraisals, and whether those appraisals set minimum advertised timber prices that are adequate to cover the costs of preparing the sales offered. GAO found in its sample that unrecovered costs, based on Forest Service appraisals, totalled $22,000,000, and would have totalled $62,000,000 if competition had not occurred. These figures would have been higher if additional costs associated with growing the timber, and overhead costs, had been included. GAO concluded that the Forest Service should consider all costs before awarding sales contracts.

The Forest Service study reviewed previous studies on this issue and found that all such studies generally concluded that the minimum bid rates were undervalued, and should be raised to a level sufficient to recover direct program costs. The study notes that any decision concerning minimum bid rates has been tied to having more refined accounting information, and that information is now being supplied by the Timber Sales Program Information Reporting System (TSPIRS), which was fully implemented in 1989. Based on the information developed, the Forest Service should proceed to implement revisions to the minimum bid rates in fiscal year 1991 and is requested to submit a plan and timetable for doing so to the Committee by October 1, 1990.

GAO also examined the effectiveness of the Forest Service's appraisal methods in ensuring that the government receives fair market value for the timber it sells. GAO found in its study that the transaction evidence method resulted in advertised prices ranging from 14 to 37 percent higher than those determined by the residual value method. Other studies over the years have also consistently shown the benefit to the government of the transaction evidence method. Six of the nine Forest Service regions have already switched to transaction evidence, and the Committee believes the Forest Service should proceed to conversion to transaction evidence in the remaining regions in fiscal year 1991. The Forest Service should also improve its internal control over the timber appraisal process, for example, by monitoring on a routine basis how well regional appraisal systems are establishing bid prices that approximate fair market value. The Forest Service should also work with Region 1, and other regions where appropriate, to reduce the amount of rollback, or reduction the region makes to its appraisal estimates in arriving at advertised prices.

The Forest Service is directed to comply with all the requirements of Public Law 100-638 in the distribution of revenues from the Quinault Special Management Area.

Reforestation and timber stand improvement.—The Committee recommends an increase of $12,000,000, which includes an increase of $3,000,000 for reforestation. There is also an increase of $9,000,000 for timber stand improvement. A portion of these funds are to be targeted to areas that will be most impacted by the decline in timber sales expected in Region 6.

The Committee has previously expressed interest in land management service contracts on an experimental basis and is encouraged by the demonstrated successes of the Blubber Creek reforestation project in Region 4. The Committee sees potential in this approach as a desirable method of implementing resource management objectives such as wildlife, recreation, reforestation, and silviculture and directs the Forest Service to expand the concept to other areas in Regions 3 and 4. Examples of such areas are: the Fisher Campbell Area, to include closing approximately 70 miles of roads, range, and forage rehabilitation and reforestation; the Bray Creek Area in Region 3, to include reforestation, wildlife habitat, fire control, etc.; and the North Kaibab National Forest, to include recreational trail enhancement, wildlife habitat improvements and other similar treatments.

Recreation management.—An increase of $16,000,000 is recommended for recreation management. Included are increases of $10,000,000 for recreation use, $3,000,000 for wilderness, and $3,000,000 for cultural resources.

The Committee is concerned about reports that funds provided in this program, particularly for wilderness management, were not all allocated and used for that purpose as intended by the Congress. The Forest Service is directed to ensure that all funds are allocated and used in accordance with Congressional intent, and is requested to report by February 1, 1991 on how the fiscal year 1990 funds were allocated, by forest; what ranger districts received a lower allocation of wilderness management funds in 1990 than in 1989, and the reason for any such decreases, given the overall increase in the program.

Within the funds provided for recreation use, there is $2,500,000 for wild and scenic river management planning in Region 6. Within the funds provided for wilderness management, there is an increase of $30,000 for the Sawtooth NRA, ID, for a total of $140,000.

Within the funds for cultural resource management, an increase of $250,000 is provided for the development and implementation of evaluation methods to reduce the backlog of unevaluated cultural resource sites previously identified on National Forest System lands. Additional funds should also be used to modify computer systems to permit the identification and tracking of incidents of illegal excavation and trade of artifacts from National Forest System lands.

Wildlife and fish management.—The Committee recommends an increase of $19,500,000 for wildlife and fish management.

The Committee recommends that the funding included in the budget under the wildlife and fisheries administration and resource coordination line item be redistributed among the four other line items, as follows:

Administration and resource coordination	−$39,925,000
Wildlife habitat operations	+18,639,000
Inland fish habitat operations	+5,938,000
Threatened and endangered species operations	+9,484,000
Anadromous fish habitat operations	+5,864,000

The Committee expects the Forest Service to have in place in fiscal year 1991 improved work measurements for this program that will more accurately and specifically portray the work accomplished and expected to be accomplished with the funding provided. The Forest Service should also conduct an evaluation of the wildlife and fish program's monitoring efforts, to determine the adequacy of objectives and measures for monitoring, as well as the extent to which monitoring is actually carried out. The evaluation should be carried out in coordination with representatives from State fish and wildlife agencies, one or more scientists specializing in wildlife monitoring, and representatives of wildlife and fisheries professional organizations and conservation groups.

For wildlife habitat, the Committee recommends an increase of $5,000,000, including $2,000,000 for operations and $3,000,000 for improvements. Included within the total for wildlife habitat is $260,000 to initiate a migratory songbird project, discussed under the Research appropriation. These increases should also be used, in coordination with threatened and endangered species funding, for increased activities related to the Rocky Mountain and Eastern timber wolf recovery plans. There is also an increase of $90,000, within the funds provided, for a wolverine study on the Sawtooth NRA, ID. The increase for inland fish is $3,000,000, including $1,000,000 for operations and $2,000,000 for improvements.

For endangered, threatened and sensitive species habitat, there is an increase of $5,000,000 for operations. The Committee is recommending this increase because the number of threatened or endangered species which require attention is growing, with another 13 expected to be listed in fiscal year 1991. There are also increasing demands for detailed and site-specific data regarding populations and habitat of threatened and endangered species, which are the focus of land use conflicts. As a result of these requirements, about one-third of the budget is spent on fewer than 10 percent of the species.

Included in the increase is an additional $3,000,000 to continue and expand spotted owl inventories and surveys, expand monitoring and accelerate habitat evaluation work in Regions 5 and 6. Funds should also be used to expand inventories, surveys, and monitoring of the Mexican spotted owl and its habitat in Regions 2, 3 and 4. These activities should be conducted in line with the management recommendations of the Interagency Scientific Committee, and should be reviewed to determine there is no unnecessary duplication of effort, and that data are compatible within and between agencies.

Also included in the increase is $1,000,000 for threatened, sensitive and endangered plant species, including the hiring of additional botanists as necessary. The balance of the increase should be used for fish and other aquatic species, and for newly-listed species and other emerging TES issues.

An increase of $6,500,000 is recommended for anadromous fish habitat improvements. Included within this line item are $500,000 for the Green and White Mountain National Forests, and $2,500,000 to initiate the Columbia River Basin anadromous fish project. There is also $60,000 to install the second waterfowl impoundment of Penoke Run on the Allegheny NF, PA.

Range management.—The Committee recommends an increase of $2,000,000 for range vegetation management, to be used for increased monitoring and inventories. The Forest Service should continue its efforts to improve and protect riparian areas, including increased monitoring and information gathering.

The Committee is concerned with the impact of prairie dog control programs on endangered species, such as the black-footed ferret, and agrees with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that better coordination is needed by agencies conducting such control actions to avoid conflicts with reintroduction of ferrets. The Committee expects the Forest Service to pursue more aggressively its responsibilities under Section 7(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act, and to explore opportunities for providing incentives to private landowners, possibly including new legislation, to encourage the presence of prairie dogs within complexes identified for ferret reintroduction, and to avoid causing other species to be listed as threatened and endangered due to the decline in prairie dog habitat and populations.

Soil, water and air management.—An increase of $8,000,000 is recommended, which includes $6,000,000 for improvements and $2,000,000 for inventories. Within the funding provided for operations is $500,000 to continue water quality monitoring in the Bull Run watershed, Mount Hood National Forest, OR.

General administration.—The Committee recommends a decrease of $10,000,000 to general administration, including decreases of $3,500,000 to line management and $6,500,000 to program support.

Administrative provisions.—The Committee has continued bill language carried in previous years to permit reimbursement of other accounts from which funds are borrowed when necessary to fight forest fires, and to retain 65 percent of funds received under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, as authorized. Other bill language which is continued allows the Forest Service to use $1,000,000 of available funds for a Youth Conservation Corps program, and prohibits the issuance of a special use authorization for a project on the Lewis Fork Creek in California, pending completion of two required studies. Language is also retained which prohibits changing boundaries, appropriations structure, or certain transfers of funds without prior approval of the Appropriations Committees. The Committee has deleted language permitting the use of $1,500 for official representation expenses each year. The Committee has revised the salvage sales language, to return the program to its original authority. Language has been added prohibiting the use of funds for issuing a permit for construction of a motel-restaurant in the Allegheny NF, PA. Language has also been included authorizing an exchange of timber under an existing timber sales contract in Colorado, for timber of equal value in another location. Under Title III, General Provisions, the Committee has deleted language prohibiting certain kinds of challenges to Forest Service plans, and has included $500,000 and bill language related to preparation of a supplemental EIS for a proposed winter sports site in Washington. This provision also provides for expedited judicial review procedures related to the SEIS.

While recognizing that each National Forest is unique in terms of tree species composition and management, the Committee remains concerned about the practice of clearcutting in the National Forests. Testimony has been received about the extent and impact of even-age management practices whereby loggers clearcut the timber on a site, bulldoze the remaining vegetation and then plant rows of even-age single species timber crops. The result in some National Forests is monoculture timber plantations which replace the biological diversity of the native forests, and which have the potential to reduce wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. The Committee is aware that there are other options for harvesting timber, such as selective management, which have been found by Forest Service researchers to be more effective and more cost efficient, enjoying a higher benefit/cost ratio than even-age management.

Accordingly, the Committee directs the Forest Service to limit funds expended for timber sales which use the practice of clearcutting, with a goal of reducing clearcutting by at least 25% from fiscal year 1989 levels by fiscal year 1995. This is a nationwide goal, and will differ from forest to forest, based on land management plans. The Committee expects the Forest Service to report on progress made toward this goal and on efforts to improve this goal by encouraging a 25% clearcutting reduction *before* fiscal year 1995. The report should provide specific plans for reducing even-age management practices in the entire National Forest System, and should be issued to the Committee on Appropriations and to the relevant Authorizing Committees by March 1, 1991.

The Committee has included bill language prohibiting clearcutting in hardwood timber stands in the Wayne NF, Ohio, and the Shawnee NF, Illinois. Funds will remain available for clearcutting in the Wayne NF, solely for the purpose of reverting pine timber stands to hardwood stands.

The Committee is also very concerned about the lack of accountability regarding expenditures under the Knutson-Vandenburg Fund, and directs the Forest Service to report to the Committee by March 1, 1991 on a forest by forest basis, outlining the uses of the K-V dollars in each National Forest, with detailed accounting explaining not only how these dollars are used in the Forests, but also precisely what is spent on administration and overhead. The Committee is also particularly interested in knowing the amount of dollars going toward wildlife habitat management, how "improvement operations" are defined and how K-V funds are expended for these purposes.

Under Administrative provisions, the Committee has included language providing a limit on expenditures from the Tongass Timber Supply Fund of $37,677,000. This compares to the budget estimate of $43,887,000, and will allow a timber sales program of 300 million board feet, compared to the estimate of 343 million board feet in the budget. The Committee expects the expenditures for the Tongass NF from the National Forest System account to total $19,268,000 and $1,266,000 from the Construction account. The breakdown of funds from all three sources is as follows:

	Recommendation
Tongass Timber Supply Fund:	
Research	$1,832,000
Timber resource inventory and planning	3,918,000
Timber sales preparation	2,450,000
Timber sales administration	4,150,000
Timber support	1,650,000
Timber stand improvement	920,000
Construction:	
Support to purchaser construction program	6,131,000
Roads and bridges	8,081,000
Log transfer site	1,445,000
Tongass plan revision	900,000
General administration	6,200,000
Total, TTSF	37,677,000
National Forest System:	
Minerals management	$783,000
Real estate management	360,000
Land line location	268,000
Facilities maintenance	532,000
Cooperative law enforcement	59,000
Road maintenance	986,000
Trail maintenance	800,000
Timber sales and support	60,000
Recreation use	4,658,000
Wildlife and fish	6,630,000
Soil, water and air	2,758,000
General administration	1,374,000
Total, NFS	19,268,000
Construction:	
Road construction	$221,000
Recreation construction	545,000
Trail construction	500,000
Total, construction	1,266,000

The Committee has also included language to name a peak in the Sierras for Hulda Crooks.

FOREST SERVICE FIREFIGHTING

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$811,704,000
Budget estimate, 1991	297,849,000
Recommended, 1991	304,507,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	−507,197,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+6,658,000

The Committee recommends $304,507,000 for Forest Service firefighting, an increase of $6,658,000 over the budget estimate. The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991, compared to the budget estimates by activity, are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Presuppression	176,192	179,189	184,189	+5,000
Firefighting	635,512	118,660	118,660	—
Pay restoration	—	—	1,658	+1,658
Total, Forest Service Firefighting	811,704	297,849	304,507	+6,658

The Committee recommends an increase of $5,000,000 for fire presuppression and fuels management, which will restore these activities to the base level. There is also an increase of $1,658,000 for the 1991 pay costs.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$221,960,000
Budget estimate, 1991	222,906,000
Recommended, 1991	243,705,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+21,745,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+20,799,000

The Committee recommends $243,705,000, an increase of $20,799,000 over the budget estimate, for the construction/reconstruction of roads and trails, and the construction of facilities on National Forest System lands.

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991, compared to the budget estimates by activity, are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Facilities	38,993	25,784	68,391	+42,607
Roads and trails				
Direct road construction	164,356	181,633	151,633	-30,000
Trail construction	18,611	15,489	22,172	+6,683
Timber receipts transfer to General Fund	(-96,376)	(-96,280)	(-96,280)	---
Timber purchaser credits	(112,000)	(116,249)	(110,000)	(-6,249)
Pay restoration	---	---	1,509	+1,509
Total, Construction	221,960	222,906	243,705	+20,799

Within the total funds provided is an increase of $1,509,000 for the costs of the 1991 pay raise.

Facilities.—The Committee recommends an increase of $42,607,000 for facilities construction. There is an increase of $5,500,000 for research facilities, which includes $3,500,000 for the Forest Service share of a new research facility at the University of

Missouri, Columbia. The total cost of the facility is estimated to be $14,300,000, and the balance of the funds will be provided by the University, the State and from private contributions. Also included are increases of $1,000,000 to complete the Pacific Southwest research station headquarters, and $1,000,000 for improvements at the H.J. Andrews Experiment Station in Oregon.

Under administrative facilities, there is an increase of $850,000 for the Cle Elum, Washington, ranger station, to replace the facilities destroyed by fire.

The Committee recommends an increase of $36,257,000 for recreation facilities construction. Included is $20,000,000 to address the recreation backlog, and a transfer of $7,533,000 which was budgeted under the proposed Operation and Maintenance of Recreation Facilities account, since that account requires new legislation which has not yet been enacted. There is also an increase of $7,974,000 for the Mount St. Helens NVM, including the funds required to complete the Coldwater-Johnston complex. There are also increases of $250,000 for the Gateway Information Center, VA, and $500,000 for the Winding Stair NRA, OK.

Included within the funds provided are up to $250,000 for Guest River Gorge development in Virginia, and $125,000 for the Hells Canyon Discovery Center, planning and design. There is also up to $1,000,000 for design and construction of sewer line connections at developed recreation sites in Big Cottonwood Canyon on the Wasatch-Cache NF, UT. Any additional costs required for this project should be included in the 1992 budget estimate. There is also up to $1,000,000 for recreation improvements on the Uwharrie NF, NC, and $170,000 for the Corinth recreation area, AL.

Road construction.—A decrease of $30,000,000 is recommended for road construction. This reduction is related to the reduced timber sales program discussed under the National Forest System account, and is to be taken from the $100,362,000 budget estimate for roads and bridges built and improved with forest road program funds.

Within the funds provided is $350,000 for the Athens ranger district national scenic byway, on the Wayne NF, Ohio, and $90,000 for the Corinth recreation area, AL. There is also $1,300,000 for a road providing access to the Clear Creek recreation area in AL.

The Committee has included bill language providing additional purchaser construction ceiling of $110,000,000 which, together with the currently estimated 1990 year-end balances, will provide sufficient authorization for the total program the Forest Service currently estimates will be necessary in 1991.

Trail construction.—The Committee recommends an increase of $6,683,000 for trail construction, including $5,000,000 for the backlog of rehabilitation needs, and for new trail construction. There are also increases of $833,000 for Mount St. Helens, and $850,000 for the Ironton Ranger district, Wayne NF, Ohio.

Within the funds provided are $125,000 for the Walla Walla trail in Washington, $75,000 for the Kimberling Creek trail in Virginia, $30,000 for construction of the Silver Lake Handicapped Fishing Facility on the Wasatch-Cache NF, UT, and $93,000 to complete the Dewdrop Bank and Webbs Ferry fishing trails in the Allegheny NF, PA.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$63,433,000
Budget estimate, 1991	88,869,000
Recommended, 1991	92,579,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+29,146,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+3,710,000

The amount recommended includes $6,754,000 for acquisition management and $85,875,000 for the following areas:

	FY 1991 request	Committee recommendation	Change
Allegheny NF, PA	$1,314,000		−$1,314,000
Appalachian Trail	7,000,000	$4,000,000	−3,000,000
Bankhead NF, AL (Clear Creek)	200,000	4,200,000	+4,000,000
Bridger-Teton NF, WY	2,800,000	2,800,000	
Cascade Head, OR	1,860,000	1,860,000	
Chattooga WSR, NC	2,500,000	2,800,000	+300,000
Chequamagon NF, WI (visitor center site)		250,000	+250,000
Chippewa NF, MN	1,000,000		−1,000,000
Columbia River Gorge NSA	4,600,000	7,400,000	+2,800,000
Daniel Boone NF, KY	2,000,000	1,500,000	−500,000
Flathead WSR, MT	1,000,000		−1,000,000
Francis Marion NF, SC		2,000,000	+2,000,000
Gallatin NF, MT	3,500,000	3,500,000	
Green Mountains NF, VT	1,050,000		−1,050,000
Hells Canyon NRA, ID	3,588,000		−3,588,000
Henry Jackson Wilderness, WA		580,000	+580,000
Hiawatha NF, MI	150,000	150,000	
Inyo NF, CA	850,000		−850,000
Jefferson NF, VA/KY		500,000	+500,000
Guest River Gorge Trail		(400,000)	(+400,000)
Cumberland Trail		(100,000)	(+100,000)
Kisatchie NF, LA	880,000		−880,000
Lake Tahoe Basin, CA/NV	4,925,000	7,000,000	+2,075,000
Los Padres NF, CA		175,000	+175,000
Middle Fork of the Clearwater WSR, ID	275,000		−275,000
Monongahela NF, WV	3,500,000	1,700,000	−1,800,000
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF, WA	2,000,000	7,000,000	+5,000,000
Mt. Rogers NRA, VA	950,000		−950,000
Nicolet NF, WI	245,000		−245,000
Oregon Dunes NRA, OR	3,150,000		−3,150,000
Osceola NF, FL	4,000,000	2,000,000	−2,000,000
Ottawa NF, MI	500,000	400,000	−100,000
Ouachita NF, AR/OK	5,000,000		−5,000,000
Ozark NF, AR	1,000,000		−1,000,000
Pacific Crest Trail	1,100,000	4,100,000	+3,000,000
San Bernardino NF, CA	2,000,000		−2,000,000
San Juan NF, CO (Piedra Valley Ranch)	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Sawtooth NRA, ID	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Shawnee NF, IL	866,000	2,000,000	+1,134,000
Shoshone NF, WY	1,312,000		−1,312,000
Siuslaw NF, OR	1,000,000		−1,000,000
Skagit WSR, WA		1,500,000	+1,500,000
Superior NF, MN		980,000	+980,000
Tahoe NF, CA (Grouse Lakes)		2,000,000	+2,000,000
Toiyabe NF, CA (Hope Valley)	3,500,000	3,500,000	
Uwharrie NF, NC		1,000,000	+1,000,000
Wallowa-Whitman NF, OR		2,800,000	+2,800,000
Wasatch-Cache NF, UT		630,000	+630,000
Wayne NF, OH	2,500,000	2,500,000	
Wenatchee NF, WA (Alpine Lakes)		3,000,000	+3,000,000
Acquisition management	6,754,000	6,754,000	

	FY 1991 request	Committee recommendation	Change
Cash equalization	1,000,000	1,000,000	....
Inholdings (including wilderness areas)		2,000,000	+2,000,000
Emergency acquisitions	3,000,000	3,000,000	....
Total	88,869,000	92,579,000	+3,710,000

The Committee is pleased that the Forest Service request included $7,000,000 for acquisition of right of way for the Appalachian Trail in Forest Service areas. Information provided the Committee however, indicates that the whole amount cannot be used in fiscal year 1991. As a result, the Committee has reduced the request by $3,000,000. Within the National Park Service land acquisition account there is an increase of $3,000,000 above the $7,000,000 requested. In total in the bill, $14,000,000 is provided for Appalachian Trail acquisition.

The $2,800,000 included under the Wallowa-Whitman NF, OR, includes $2,500,000 for acquisition of Cache Creek and $300,000 for acquisition of the Chief Joseph Grave Site. Bill language has been included to identify the Chief Joseph site boundaries.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF RECREATION FACILITIES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	....
Budget estimate, 1991	$9,084,000
Recommended, 1991	....
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	....
Budget estimate, 1991	−9,084,000

The Committee has deleted the $9,084,000 budget estimate for this proposed new account. The Forest Service proposed to use these funds, from the return of recreation user fees and special use fee receipts, for the construction and reconstruction of recreation facilities and trails. The proposed legislation has not been enacted. Therefore, the Committee has provided funds for this purpose under the facilities construction program, as discussed earlier.

The Committee has also included bill language under the "National Forest System" account which will allow the use of an estimated $7,533,000 in existing recreation user fees for operation and maintenance of recreation facilities.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$1,054,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,103,000
Recommended, 1991	1,103,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+49,000
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,103,000, the budget estimate, for land acquisition in the San Bernardino, Cleveland, Angeles, Toiyabe, Uinta-Wasatch, Sequoia and Cache National Forests.

Congress has enacted several special laws which authorize appropriations from the receipts of specified National Forests for the purchase of lands to minimize erosion and flood damage to critical watersheds needing soil stabilization and vegetative cover within these National Forests.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$1,065,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,105,000
Recommended, 1991	1,105,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+40,000
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,105,000, the budget estimate, for acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges under the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a). Under the Act, deposits made by public school districts or public school authorities to provide for cash equalization of certain land exchanges can be appropriated to acquire similar lands suitable for National Forest System purposes in the same State as the National Forest lands conveyed in the exchanges.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

(INDEFINITE)

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$4,643,000
Budget estimate, 1991	4,578,000
Recommended, 1991	4,578,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	−65,000
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,578,000, the budget estimate, to be derived from grazing receipts from the National Forests (Public Law 94-579, as amended) and to be used for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements including seeding, reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement in 16 western States.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$30,000
Budget estimate, 1991	30,000
Recommended, 1991	30,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	....
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $30,000, the budget estimate. The appropriation will make available to the Forest Service deposits in the form of gifts, donations, and bequests for forest and rangeland research. Authority for the program is contained in Public Law 95-307 (16 U.S.C. 1643, section 4(b)). Amounts appropriated and not needed for current operations may be invested in public debt securities. Both the principal and earnings from the receipts are available to the Forest Service.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

In agreement with the budget request the Committee recommends changing the availability of funds for the two procurements originally provided for in the fiscal year 1990 appropriations Act. This action allows for a more uniform spreading of budget authority over the years in which it will be required and has no effect on the pace of the program. For the $600,000,000 for the so-called "Clean Coal IV" procurement originally becoming available in fiscal year 1991, $100,000,000 will become available in fiscal year 1991, $250,000,000 will become available in fiscal year 1992, and $250,000,000 will become available in fiscal year 1993. For the $600,000,000 for the so-called "Clean Coal V" procurement originally becoming available in fiscal year 1992, $150,000,000 will become available in fiscal year 1992, $225,000,000 will become available in fiscal year 1993, and $225,000,000 will become available in fiscal year 1994. This action also has no effect on the timing of the procurements involved. These procurements were delayed by Public Law 101-302, the recent supplemental appropriations Act, pending resolution of Clean Air Act amendments affecting the clean coal technology program.

In addition to funding changes, the Committee recommends several provisions affecting the operation of the program. As in previous years, bill language is included allowing projects for which required reports to Congress are received near the end of a session of Congress to proceed 30 calendar days after receipt of the report by Congress rather than after the usual 30 legislative day period. This provision is included to avoid unnecessary delays in projects while still providing adequate time for Congressional review. Language is also recommended which provides for the protection for up to five years of confidential commercial and financial data used in, or generated as a result of, a clean coal project. This provision is intended to protect the competitive position of project participants in exchange for significant cost-sharing on their part. The language is similar to that included for cooperative arrangements between private entities and National Laboratories in Part C of Public Law 101-189, the National Competitiveness Technology Transfer Act of 1989.

In the fiscal year 1990 appropriations Act, language was included which allowed the use of funds excess to the needs of the procurement to which they originally were allocated for other procurements for which requests for proposals had not yet been issued. Language is now being recommended that would allow such excess funds to be transferred to any other procurement to cover cost overruns or changes in scope on projects for which cooperative agreements have already been signed, subject to existing provisions limiting the Government cost increase to 25 percent of the original agreement and requiring that cost-sharing remain in the same proportion as the original agreement.

Workload in the clean coal technology program has increased in 1990 and is expected to increase further in 1991, yet personnel allocations remain approximately equal to fiscal year 1989. There are now thirty-eight active projects compared to seven in 1989, environmental actions are increasing, and a new round of projects will soon be in the procurement process. In addition to directly assigned personnel, 30 full-time equivalent positions are being funded by the fossil energy research and development appropriation. In order to assure both that no additional positions are taken from fossil energy research and development and that sufficient attention is paid to oversight of this critical program, an employment floor of ninety personnel is established in the clean coal technology program, exclusive of existing floors for fossil energy research and development. The Committee further directs that no more than the current 30 full-time equivalent positions from fossil energy research and development be used in the clean coal technology program in fiscal year 1991.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$416,539,000
Budget estimate, 1991	202,309,000
Recommended, 1991	443,258,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+26,719,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+240,949,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Coal				
Control Technology and Coal Preparation				
Advanced research	2,092	1,559	3,169	+1,510
Coal preparation and analysis	19,945	12,190	17,240	+5,050
Flue gas cleanup	16,826	8,603	16,353	+7,750
Gas stream cleanup	16,690	8,503	15,503	+7,000
Waste management technology	2,062	2,574	2,399	-175
Subtotal, Control Technology & Coal Preparation	57,615	33,529	54,664	+21,135
Advanced research and technology development	26,390	26,488	30,241	+3,753
Coal Liquefaction				
Advanced research	6,636	2,890	8,688	+5,798
Direct liquefaction	17,680	4,537	20,117	+15,580
Indirect liquefaction	8,475	2,421	11,521	+9,100
Support studies and engineering evaluations	1,735	775	2,775	+2,000
Subtotal, Coal Liquefaction	34,526	10,623	43,101	+32,478
Combustion Systems				
Advanced research	2,360	2,159	2,798	+639
Atmospheric fluidized beds	2,961	1,237	2,620	+1,383
Pressurized fluidized beds	12,617	7,468	14,568	+7,100
Advanced combustion technology	5,556	3,709	8,109	+4,400
Alternative fuels utilization	9,683	3,050	5,450	+2,400
Subtotal, Combustion Systems	33,177	17,623	33,545	+15,922
Fuel Cells				
Advanced research	1,458	352	1,552	+1,200
Phosphoric acid systems	8,291	---	8,900	+8,900
Molten carbonate systems	16,777	5,685	18,520	+12,835
Advanced concepts	11,473	1,045	16,245	+15,200
Subtotal, Fuel Cells	37,999	7,082	45,217	+38,135
Heat engines	20,942	6,043	21,339	+15,296
Underground coal gasification	815	465	794	+329
Magnetohydrodynamics	40,367	---	40,250	+40,250
Surface Coal Gasification				
Advanced research	2,617	546	2,035	+1,489
Systems for power production	6,318	3,698	4,573	+875
Systems for industrial fuel gas production	919	---	---	---
Systems for synthesis gas production	1,724	1,094	1,044	-50
Systems for co-products production	11,850	3,147	6,247	+3,100
Subtotal, Surface Coal Gasification	23,428	8,465	13,899	+5,414
Subtotal, Coal	275,259	110,338	283,050	+172,712
Petroleum				
Advanced Process Technology				
Advanced exploratory research	3,553	12,930	11,030	-1,900
Subtotal, Advanced Process Technology	3,553	12,930	11,030	-1,900
Enhanced Oil Recovery				
Heavy oil	4,014	4,636	4,775	+139
Light oil	22,473	22,469	22,529	+60
Tar sands	859	---	---	---
Subtotal, Enhanced Oil Recovery	27,346	27,105	27,304	+199
Oil shale	9,014	662	17,810	+17,148
Subtotal, Petroleum	39,913	40,697	56,144	+15,447
Gas				
Unconventional gas recovery	14,429	13,674	16,074	+2,400
Equipment not related to construction	1,480	1,273	3,413	+2,140
General plant projects	1,777	433	1,933	+1,500
Headquarters program direction	16,225	9,956	15,732	+5,776
Energy Technology Center program direction	51,767	21,601	52,475	+30,874
Use of prior year funds	-1,630	---	-10,100	-10,100
Federal inspector for the Alaska gas pipeline	246	267	267	---
Cooperative R&D	4,631	---	---	---
Facilities	8,780	---	14,950	+14,950
Fossil energy environmental restoration	1,029	689	4,689	+4,000
Fuels conversion, natural gas, and electricity	2,633	712	1,462	+750
		2,669	3,169	+500
Total, Fossil Energy Research and Development	416,539	202,309	443,258	+240,949

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $443,258,000 for fossil energy research and development, an increase of $240,949,000 over the budget estimate of $202,309,000.

Control technology and coal preparation.—The Committee recommends an increase of $1,510,000 for advanced research, including $600,000 for coal preparation and flue gas research at Pittsburgh Energy Technology Center (PETC), $400,000 for gas stream cleanup research at Morgantown Energy Technology Center (METC), and

$510,000 for the cost of maintaining employment floors required by law.

An increase of $5,050,000 is recommended for coal preparation. The increase consists of $1,200,000 for Ames Laboratory, $250,000 for selective hydrophobic coagulation, $1,000,000 to continue the acid rain initiative, $600,000 for development of premium fuels excluding the use of chemical cleaning, $1,000,000 for continuing research at the University of Pittsburgh, $500,000 for in-house r&d at PETC, and $500,000 for scale-up testing at the PETC Hi-bay area. If existing funds are not required or cannot be utilized in the joint DOE/EPRI program they may be used to scale up promising technologies at other facilities.

In flue gas cleanup, the Committee recommends an increase of $7,350,000, consisting of $1,000,000 for the copper-oxide moving bed process at PETC, $500,000 for continuing the duct injection projects on schedule, $2,350,000 to scale up the Tung process, $500,000 for air toxics, $750,000 for advanced separations, $1,000,000 for cooperative full-scale tests with EPRI and utilities of high efficiency scrubbers, $250,000 for full-scale testing of fine particulate control technology, and $1,000,000 to support advances in NOXSO and Coolside technology.

The Committee recommends an increase of $7,000,000 for gas stream cleanup. Of the increase $6,000,000 is for continuing the joint industry/DOE particle control test facility, provided that 20% cost-sharing by industry is provided for the facility, and $1,000,000 is for particulate control devices.

In waste management the Committee recommends a reduction of $175,000 to delete the funds earmarked for the University of North Dakota Energy and Environmental Research Center (UNDEERC). Funding for UNDEERC will be handled with a separate line item.

Advanced research and technology development.—The Committee recommends an increase of $3,753,000 in advanced research and technology development. Within the net increase are increases of $750,000 for coal utilization science, including $500,000 for PETC and $250,000 for METC; $750,000 for materials, including molecular science; $1,500,000 for solids transport, including the granular flow advanced research objective; $400,000 for university coal research, which program should include a total of $500,000 for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) program; $500,000 for bioprocessing research for research outside of Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL); and $278,000 for the cost of employment floors; offset by a decrease of $425,000 to delete funds earmarked for UNDEERC.

Coal liquefaction.—The Committee recommends increases in the liquefaction program consistent with the report of the National Research Council which indicates that continued bench- and pilot-scale testing of such technologies can lead to significant reductions in the cost of producing liquids from coal and provide a more cost-effective substitute for foreign oil in the future when oil prices escalate.

For advanced research the Committee recommends an increase of $5,798,000, consisting of $2,700,000 to restore the base level, $3,000,000 for catalyst and indirect liquefaction research, and $98,000 for the cost of employment floors.

An increase of $9,100,000 is recommended for indirect coal liquefaction, including $2,350,000 to continue ongoing projects; $1,700,000 to continue construction of the generic bench-scale unit at PETC; $3,000,000 for continuation of the La Porte methanol program; $2,000,000 for mixed alcohols, oxygenates, and ethers; and $50,000 for the cost of employment floors.

The Committee recommends an increase of $15,580,000 for direct liquefaction. The increase consists of $1,700,000 to continue construction of the generic bench-scale unit at PETC, $9,000,000 for continued operation of the Wilsonville pilot facility, $3,150,000 to continue ongoing projects, $1,600,000 for advanced processes, and $130,000 for the cost of employment floors.

For liquefaction support studies an increase of $2,000,000 is recommended for base case economic and engineering studies.

Combustion systems.—The Committee recommends an increase of $639,000 for advanced research. The net increase includes increases of $420,000 for METC in-house research, $280,000 for PETC in-house research, and $139,000 for the cost of employment floors, and a decrease of $200,000 to delete funds earmarked for UNDEERC.

For atmospheric fluidized bed (AFB) combustion the Committee recommends an increase of $1,383,000 which includes increases of $1,200,000 for pulsed combustion and $350,000 for erosion, advanced concepts, and METC in-house research, and a decrease of $167,000 to delete funds earmarked for UNDEERC.

An increase of $7,100,000 is recommended for pressurized fluidized bed (PFB) combustion, including $6,500,000 to continue the TIDD particulate testing program on schedule, and $600,000 for advanced system components.

The Committee recommends an increase of $4,400,000 for advanced combustion, including $1,400,000 for the industrial scale proof-of-concept program, and $3,000,000 for low emissions boiler and high performance power systems development.

For alternative fuels the Committee recommends an increase of $2,400,000. The increase consists of $1,300,000 for combustion characterization, $500,000 for storage and handling, and $600,000 for fire tube boiler tests.

Fuel cells.—The Committee recommends an increase of $1,200,000 for advanced research to restore base level funding.

In phosphoric acid systems, the Committee recommends an increase of $8,900,000 to continue the modified Westinghouse program expected to require a final increment of $3,900,000 in fiscal year 1992.

For molten carbonate systems, the Committee recommends an increase of $12,835,000 to continue the three current contractors on schedule. The Committee also believes that early incentives are necessary to continue progress in the development of molten carbonate fuel cell systems. Toward that end, the Committee is willing to consider proposals to the Department of Energy from the existing contractors, either independently or in conjunction with site operators and/or utilities, to demonstrate full-size fuel cell stacks. The Committee, therefore, directs the Department to request such proposals. The Committee would expect to consider funding only for the stacks themselves, with appropriate technology safeguards, and to provide such funding through the existing or equivalent contracts with current contractors.

For advanced concepts, the Committee recommends an increase of $15,200,000, consisting of $13,000,000 for continuing tubular solid oxide work, $2,000,000 for continuing work on monolithic solid oxide cells, and $200,000 for solid oxide materials research. The increase for tubular solid oxide fuel cells includes funds for providing stacks for field units included in the overall development plan as is proposed above for molten carbonate fuel cells, and that funding depends on support for demonstrations being provided by the contractor.

Heat engines.—The Committee recommends an increase of $15,296,000 for heat engines, including $9,308,000 for turbines, and $5,988,000 for diesel engines. Within the increase for turbines are increases of $4,400,000 to continue two systems contracts, $1,200,000 for ceramic heat exchangers, $700,000 for pulsed combustion, $1,500,000 for low-Btu gas combustion, $1,475,000 for the METC combustion test facility, and $33,000 for the cost of employment floors.

For diesel engines the net increase consists of increases of $5,600,000 to maintain two systems contracts, $175,000 for METC in-house research, $400,000 for work on high-speed diesels, and $13,000 for the cost of employment floors, and a decrease of $200,000 to delete funds earmarked for UNDEERC.

Underground coal gasification.—The Committee recommends an increase of $329,000 for underground coal gasification, consisting of an increase of $790,000 for groundwater cleanup at Wyoming sites and a decrease of $461,000 to delete funds earmarked for Western Research Institute (WRI).

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD).—The Committee recommends an increase of $40,250,000 for MHD to continue the proof-of-concept program. This increase is the cost of continuing the existing program through completion in fiscal year 1993 as provided in the Department's February 1, 1990, report to Congress, escalated to current year dollars.

Surface coal gasification.—The Committee recommends an increase of $1,489,000 in advanced research, consisting of increases of $1,000,000 for chemistry and mechanisms, including no less than $500,000 for biogasification; $500,000 for gas separation research; and $46,000 for the cost of employment floors; and a decrease of $57,000 to delete funding earmarked for UNDEERC.

In power systems, the Committee recommends an increase of $875,000. The net increase consists of increases of $600,000 for GE cleanup system testing, $350,000 for the METC entrained bed reactor, $500,000 for environmental research at METC, and $575,000 for the fluidized bed reactor at METC, and a decrease of $1,150,000 to delete scaleup of the Texaco gas cleanup system.

The Committee does not agree to the construction of a 5-foot diameter fixed bed gasification facility at METC. Existing funds in the budget request, $1,800,000 in power systems, surface coal gasification, and $1,400,000 in gas stream cleanup should be applied to hot gas cleanup system PDU work and a syngas generator needed to operate the cleanup PDU. Previous year balances of $6,400,000 should be used to offset general fossil energy requirements and are shown in the table accompanying this report under "use of prior year funds".

The Committee has two major concerns about the construction of such an expensive facility, which, if full scale cleanup systems are added, will cost a minimum of $34 million. First, there does not appear to be much interest on the part of gasifier developers and manufacturers in pursuing a fixed-bed gasifier development program. The Committee believes a serious partner willing to provide significant cost-sharing is necessary before development on such a large scale is undertaken. Secondly, construction of such a large facility on a government site is contrary to the recent practice of providing only smaller bench-scale units and testing facilities. If such a gasifier is supported by industry, it should also be constructed at an industrial site where industrial support, or lack of it, will determine how long it operates.

In synthesis gas, the Committee recommends a decrease of $50,000, consisting of a decrease of $200,000 for a systems study on transportation fuels and an increase of $150,000 for general METC systems studies.

The Committee recommends an increase of $3,100,000 in coproducts production, including increases of $500,000 to continue char to clean carbon work, $500,000 for general research, and $2,600,000 to continue funding for scaling up one process to a one ton per day size with 20% industrial cost-sharing, and a decrease of $500,000 for high density fuel upgrading research.

Petroleum—Advanced extraction and process technology (AEPT).—The Committee recommends a decrease of $1,900,000 in AEPT. The net decrease includes an increase of $2,400,000 for liquids from methane, and decreases of $1,300,000 in fundamental geoscience and extraction research which allows a doubling of the program level, and $3,000,000 for the cooperative funding initiative. In liquids from methane $600,000 of the increase is to continue METC projects and $1,800,000 is to continue PETC projects including cost-shared projects with industry.

Enhanced oil recovery—heavy oil.—The Committee recommends an increase of $139,000 for heavy oil recovery, consisting of an increase of $389,000 for the cost of employment floors and a decrease of $250,000 to delete the extension service because sufficient mechanisms already exist at the State level to provide technology transfer to small, independent producers.

Enhanced oil recovery—light oil.—An increase of $60,000 is recommended for light oil recovery. The net increase consists of increases of $1,000,000 for the oil recovery technology partnership (for a total of $2,800,000), and $80,000 for the cost of employment floors, and decreases of $900,000 as a result of cancellation of the oil mining project and $120,000 to delete the extension service mentioned above.

The Committee does not recommend earmarking funds in the bill for oil and gas programs directed to industry/university consortia. The Committee supports the overall principles of the oil and gas recovery plans, but expects the procurements involved in carrying out the program to be open to all competitors, whether part of consortia or not. The Committee also expects the Department to require a large degree of cost-sharing in the program, but has not recommended statutory percentages.

Unconventional gas recovery.—The Committee recommends an increase of $2,400,000 for unconventional gas recovery. The net increase consists of increases of $1,500,000 for Eastern shales, $900,000 for Western sands, $1,500,000 for work on low quality gas, $1,000,000 to initiate a cost-shared reservoir definition project using newly developed service technologies, $500,000 for gas hydrates, and $1,000,000 for data base work in Appalachia coordinated with the Gas Research Institute, and a decrease of $4,000,000 for the data and gas classification systems initiative.

Oil shale.—In oil shale an increase of $17,148,000 is recommended. The net increase consists of increases of $3,500,000 for hot solids retorting; $500,000 for cleanup work at Rock Springs, WY; $4,500,000 to continue Eastern oil shale research; $8,000,000 for a proof-of-concept scale Western oil shale facility; $1,200,000 for METC in-house research and Laramie Project Office support; and $104,000 for the cost of employment floors; and a decrease of $656,000 to delete the earmark for WRI.

For Western oil shale, the Committee has included $8,000,000 to begin a ten year proof-of-concept modified in-situ oil shale project on Federal Prototype Oil Shale Lease Tract Cb near Meeker, Colorado. The facility is expected to produce approximately 1200 barrels of shale oil per day.

The Committee believes a unique opportunity exists to demonstrate this technology with a minimum cost-share of 60 percent by other parties. Absent government participation the existing lease might well be abandoned, delaying ultimate development of in-situ oil shale technology at least a decade. Estimates are that the cost of such technology on a commercial scale may be as low as $30 a barrel. A significant effort, with some government funding, has resulted in a well defined long-term project to begin commercialization of this technology. The Committee believes it is prudent to develop this source of liquid products as an ultimate alternative to imported oil.

Bill language has been included capping the Federal contribution at $80 million in 1989 dollars or 40 percent of the investment cost, whichever is lower. In addition, no more than $8 million in 1989 dollars will be provided per year. Bill language also is included which requires that a report be presented to Congress 30 legislative days prior to commencing construction of the project. The report shall include the results of the detailed design, the cost estimate, completion of environmental impact requirements, and an indication of whether the project can proceed based on the conditions of cost-sharing, the Federal spending cap, and overall spending limitations included in the bill.

The Committee expects that the project will be conducted in compliance with the terms and conditions of the lease with the Department of the Interior, and the industrial partner is responsible for such compliance and long-term liabilities, if any, resulting from the proposed operation. Reclamation, site abandonment, cleanup and the like shall be the responsibility of the lessee of Tract Cb.

The Committee also expects the lessee to make every effort to provide for surface retort testing on the site, including the use of mined oil shale, if such testing is requested by others, either separately or in conjunction with government programs.

For Eastern oil shale, the $4,500,000 increase includes $1,900,000 to continue research on the current scale with interested participants, and $2,600,000 for scale-up of current processes provided that a minimum of 50 percent cost-sharing, is provided by non-Federal entities. The Committee does not believe that larger facilities are justified absent significant outside interest and funding.

Policy and management.—The Committee recommends an increase of $6,176,000 for headquarters program direction, consisting of $426,000 for the cost of employment floors, $250,000 for travel, and $5,500,000 for headquarters support contracts and Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR).

For Energy Technology Center program direction the Committee recommends an increase of $30,874,000, consisting of $2,874,000 for the cost of employment floors, and $28,000,000 for contractual services.

The Committee expects that no more than one percent of each budget category will be used for technical and program management support, which is shown separately in the budget document for each such research and development activity.

Facilities and equipment.—The Committee recommends an increase of $4,000,000 for facilities to continue construction of the chemical engineering laboratory at PETC. The Committee also recommends an increase of $2,140,000 for equipment, including $500,000 for general equipment, and $1,640,000 to complete the purchase of computer equipment for PETC. For general plant projects the Committee recommends an increase of $1,500,000.

The Committee agrees to continue to allow up to 5 percent of internal (non-contract) research and development funds for METC, PETC, WRI, UNDEERC, and the National Institute for Petroleum and Energy Research (NIPER) to be used for equipment, and such use should continue to be reported on a quarterly basis.

Cooperative Research.—The Committee recommends an increase of $14,950,000 for cooperative research. The increase consists of $3,000,000 to begin a competitive, cooperative Federal/State program for oil and gas research projects on a 50-50 cost-shared basis, $1,500,000 to fund the existing cooperative program with the State of Illinois, $5,225,000 for WRI, and $5,225,000 for UNDEERC.

With regard to the Federal/State cooperative program, the Department should assure that awards in any one year do not mortgage significant quantities of anticipated future year funds, assuming continued funding at current year levels, so that meaningful procurements can be conducted on an annual basis.

For both WRI and UNDEERC, $2,500,000 of the $5,225,000 program is to continue the cost-shared cooperative programs initiated in fiscal year 1990. These programs are at least 50 percent cost-shared by other parties. The Committee expects a semi-annual report on the status of these cooperative endeavors. The details of the remainder of the program, which is fully funded by the Department, should be provided by budget category to the Committee 90 days after enactment of the appropriation.

Environmental restoration.—The Committee recommends an increase of $750,000 for environmental restoration expenses at Hoe Creek, WY.

Fuels conversion, natural gas, and electricity.—The Committee recommends an increase of $500,000 for the fuels program because of increasing workloads in all areas of the program. At least two additional FTEs are necessary, according to testimony, in order to maintain current application processing times.

Use of prior year funds.—The Committee recommends a reduction of $3,700,000 in new budget authority requirements by using prior year funds accumulated as the result of contract completions and cancellations.

General.—The Committee expects the Department to support the programs of Argonne National Laboratory at levels equivalent to fiscal year 1990 with maximum emphasis on its core R&D program.

The Committee expects the Department to prepare an analysis of the coal "refinery" concept in which coal is processed to provide a suite of marketable products such as transportation fuels, electricity, byproducts such as sulfur, and carbon-based chemicals. The analysis should identify the various processes and configurations that fall under this general concept, evaluate the commercial merit and potential of these concepts, and identify research needs that could merit Federal support. This analysis should be submitted to the Committee by July 31, 1991.

Within the amount available for Fossil Energy Research and Development, the Committee provides $400,000 for the second phase of the integrated dry injection process (IDIP) for scale-up of promising combined SO_2/NO_x technology, to be derived from personnel and travel expenses in the headquarters program direction activity.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 1990	....
Budget estimate, 1991	....
Recommended, 1991	−$9,600,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	−9,600,000
Budget estimate, 1991	−9,600,000

The Committee recommends the deposit of investment income earned as of October 1, 1990, on principal amounts in a trust fund established as part of the sale of the Great Plains Gasification Plant in Beulah, North Dakota into this account and immediate transfer of the funds to the General Fund of the Treasury. The amount available as of October 1, 1990, is estimated to be $9.6 million.

The Committee also recommends language transferring funds received as revenue sharing from the operation of the Great Plains Gasification Plant to the General Fund of the Treasury consistent with the Congressional intent in approving the sale originally. The amount available for transfer is approximately $11.1 million.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$189,439,000
Budget estimate, 1991	210,610,000
Recommended, 1991	224,310,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+34,871,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+13,700,000

Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves include petroleum reserves Nos. 1 and 2 located at Elks Hills, California, petroleum reserve No. 3 northeast of Casper, Wyoming, Naval Oil Shale Reserves Nos. 1 and 3 in Colorado, and Naval Oil Shale Reserve No. 2 in Utah. The government's share of oil and liquid product production from the Naval Petroleum Reserves is expected to average 71,300 barrels per day in fiscal year 1991. Total receipts for fiscal year 1991 are estimated to be $620 million.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Oil Reserves				
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 & 2	177,690	185,100	188,100	+3,000
Naval petroleum reserve No. 3	15,400	18,382	18,382	---
Program direction (headquarters)	6,152	6,720	6,720	---
Subtotal, Oil Reserves	199,242	210,202	213,202	+3,000
Shale oil development program				
Shale reserves development	197	408	11,108	+10,700
Use of prior year balance	-10,000	---	---	---
Total, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	189,439	210,610	224,310	+13,700

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $224,310,000 for the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, an increase of $13,700,000 above the budget estimate of $210,610,000. The increase consists of $3,000,000 for the start of construction of a butane isomerization plant at NPR-1, and $10,700,000 to finance an aggressive gas drainage protection plan at the Naval Oil Shale Reserves.

The isomerization plant at NPR-1 will produce higher value products than can be produced currently. The total cost of the unit is estimated to be $14 million, and payback to the Government will be one to two years depending on the price of isobutane.

The gas protection plan at the Naval Oil Shale Reserves is necessary because of increasing activity by the private sector near the boundaries of the Reserves, which could result in as much as $88 million in revenue, or 58 billion cubic feet of gas, being lost to the Government because of drainage of gas reserves. The Department currently is seeking to reprogram $4.4 million in fiscal year 1990 to communitize wells proposed by private developers contiguous to the Government's property. Because development is being pursued actively in the area by the private sector, the Committee believes the Department should move rapidly to protect the Government's interest. To assist in this regard the Committee has included a provision in the bill which would permit the Department to retain revenues from wells drilled or communitized in fiscal year 1990 and thereafter in order to partly finance further required protection measures. Such revenue is not included in current budget estimates.

The Committee rejects the Administration's proposal to lease the Naval Petroleum Reserves to private developers. The argument for leasing is no more compelling than previous arguments for the sale of these most profitable assets.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$408,688,000
Budget estimate, 1991	212,591,000
Recommended, 1991	497,684,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+88,996,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+285,093,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(In thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Buildings and Community Systems				
Building systems 1/	10,964	16,690	17,740	+1,050
Community systems	4,094	772	3,272	+2,500
Technology and consumer products	14,016	10,674	16,274	+5,600
Analysis and technology transfer	2,275	8,050	5,400	-2,650
Appliance standards	1,780	2,000	2,000	---
Federal energy management program	1,187	3,000	3,000	---
Capital equipment	1,003	1,100	1,100	---
Program direction	3,448	3,681	3,681	---
Comparability adjustment	-2,845	---	---	---
Subtotal, Buildings & Community Systems	35,922	45,967	52,467	+6,500
Industrial				
Waste energy reduction	12,856	11,500	18,000	+6,500
Process efficiency	27,196	18,200	29,750	+11,550
Cogeneration	5,073	4,100	4,100	---
Implementation and deployment	3,560	4,200	4,200	---
Program direction	2,181	2,100	2,100	---
Subtotal, Industrial	50,866	40,100	58,150	+18,050
Transportation				
Vehicle propulsion R&D	17,385	11,400	16,900	+5,500
Alternative fuels utilization	6,710	11,500	11,500	---
Electric/hybrid vehicle program	17,677	11,800	22,950	+11,150
Technology assessment and transfer	2,275	1,800	2,500	+700
Advanced materials development	14,636	14,000	17,000	+3,000
High temperature materials lab	2,275	2,800	2,800	---
Capital equipment	1,717	1,000	2,200	+1,200
Program direction	2,284	2,300	2,300	---
Subtotal, Transportation	64,959	56,600	78,150	+21,550
Multi Sector				
Energy conversion and utilization technology	26,998	23,800	27,900	+4,100
Inventions and innovation	4,895	4,800	4,800	---
National Appropriate Technology Assistance Service	1,385	1,400	1,400	---
Technology assessment and transfer	948	982	982	---
Capital equipment	593	300	300	---
Program direction	1,193	1,175	1,175	---
Subtotal, Multi Sector	36,012	32,457	36,557	+4,100
State/Local Programs				
Energy policy and conservation grants (EPCA)	9,555	---	11,800	+11,800
Energy extension service	3,983	---	4,908	+4,908
Schools and hospitals	25,250	---	31,185	+31,185
Weatherization	161,964	15,000	200,000	+185,000
Program direction	16,713	15,000	21,000	+6,000
Subtotal, State/Local Programs	217,465	30,000	268,893	+238,893
Policy and management	3,464	3,467	3,467	---
Facilities	---	4,000	---	-4,000
Total, Energy Conservation	408,688	212,591	497,684	+285,093

1/ Transfer from Solar Buildings; $3,000 in 1989, $2,845 in 1990.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $497,684,000 for energy conservation, an increase of $285,093,000 above the budget estimate of $212,591,000. Of this amount an indefinite portion is to be derived from the excess amount for fiscal year 1991, under the provisions of the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, Public Law 99-509. This amount, which is applied to State and local conservation programs and which originates from oil overcharge funds, is estimated to be $30,000,000.

The Committee is pleased that the Department has presented a budget request more in line with funding levels and priorities provided by Congress over the past ten years for research and development activity. The Committee recommends modest increases in the highest priority areas of research and development. In State and local programs, the Committee disagrees with the premise that sufficient funds are available from other sources such as oil overcharge funds. Although funds do exist, levels planned for expenditure are dropping, and total annual expenditures for these important areas (low income weatherization, schools and hospitals grants, State energy conservation grants and Energy Extension Service) will drop precipitously absent Federal funding. Therefore, the Committee recommends continuing the State programs.

Since the Department has begun to provide more emphasis to the conservation area, it is expected that it will strive also to provide adequate staffing to carry out the functions of the program. In past years legislatively mandated personnel floors have not been achieved, and the Committee expects every effort to be made to assign additional full-time permanent Federal technical and administrative personnel to conservation programs in order to carry out the requirements funded in this bill. Further, in order to facilitate program management, transfers of funds for personnel costs between program direction activities do not require advance reprogramming approval, but should be reflected in quarterly updates of the Department's "Base Table" submitted to the Appropriations Committees.

Buildings and community systems.—The Committee recommends an increase of $1,050,000 in building systems. The increase consists of increases of $250,000 to address hotel moisture problems on a cooperative basis with the hotel industry; $900,000 for windows, including $400,000 for so-called superwindows, and $500,000 for labeling; $1,000,000 for daylighting, including $600,000 for curtain walls and atria, and $400,000 for switchable windows; and $900,000 for industrialized housing; offset by decreases of $1,000,000 in building systems interaction for the building instrumentation and energy monitoring project; and $1,000,000 in standards and guidelines to fund 20 innovative designs instead of 40.

The Committee encourages the Department to work closely with the Department of Housing and Urban Development on building research, technology demonstration, and standards development to assure widespread use of energy efficient concepts in Federally assisted housing.

In community systems the Committee recommends an increase of $2,500,000 consisting of $500,000 to restore the fiscal year 1990 level of district heating and cooling research, and $2,000,000 to continue support of the Energy Task Force of the Urban Consortium.

An increase of $5,600,000 is recommended in technology and consumer products. The increase consists of $2,000,000 for heat pumps; $1,600,000 for solar cooling and dehumidification, with emphasis on desiccant cooling; $1,000,000 for advanced oil heating technology; and $1,000,000 for advanced lighting, including $500,000 for advanced phosphors and $500,000 for lamp research. The Committee encourages the Department to coordinate heat pump and refrigeration work with industry to expedite the development and introduction of non-CFC fluids and systems.

The Committee recommends a decrease of $2,650,000 in analysis and technology transfer, which still allows more than twice the funding provided for these activities in fiscal year 1990. The decrease consists of $750,000 in planning and analysis which allows a 150% increase over 1990; $900,000 for integrated resource planning, which permits concentration on data collection and dissemination, and assistance to utilities and utility commissions; and $1,000,000 in acceleration of near-term conservation to allow concentration on HUD-related areas.

The Department of Energy shall report to the Committee by February 1, 1991, on actions being taken and planned by the Department to encourage State Regulatory Commissions to allow full recovery of utility costs, particulary for energy conservation and construction activities, so that reliable energy supplies will be available in the future.

Industrial conservation.—An increase of $6,500,000 is recommended in waste energy reduction, including $4,500,000 for continous fiber ceramic composites, $1,000,000 for urban waste combustion, and $1,000,000 for liquid/solid waste utilization. The increase for ceramic composites will provide a total of $6.7 million to begin a comprehensive program. It is expected that the industry will share in the costs of the program to a significant extent. For urban waste, the Committee approves the requested $2,000,000 reprogramming of funds from other programs in fiscal year 1990. Together with the $1,000,000 recommended in fiscal year 1991, these funds should be used to collect and analyze data on emissions and ash disposal from existing combustion facilities, and to identfiy what additional data or research is needed to address siting and other regulatory problems on both local and National levels. In no case is the funding to be used for market development purposes or cost-sharing for facility planning or construction. No research on technologies to mitigate emissions or ash disposal problems or to adapt technologies to the use of waste shall be undertaken prior to the presentation of a comprehensive plan for such research to Congress.

The Committee is aware of the advantages of waste minimization in reducing energy consumption and waste disposal in the manufacture of products. The Committee also is aware that the Department has initiated an activity to develop a comprehensive multiyear plan for a program in this area. Further, the Committee recognizes that DOE laboratories have specific and varied talents that can contribute to a waste minimization research effort. In addition, a large part of such a program must be the targeted industry which should provide significant cost sharing. The Committee requests that DOE keep it informed of progress on the plan and provide it with a copy of the plan at the earliest opportunity.

The Committee recommends an increase of $11,550,000 in process efficiency. Included in the increase is $8,300,000 for the metals initiative to maintain funding at fiscal year 1990 levels. Several projects are under contract while others, including aluminum cell cathodes, are under consideration by the Department. In addition industry indicates that other projects, such as intelligent processing technology, may be submitted for consideration soon. In view of the extent of current and proposed activity, support of current levels of funding appears justified. Also included in the increase is $1,250,000 for a pilot center for metals casting research at the University of Alabama. Legislation authorizing four such centers is in conference (HR 1243). The Committee believes that the validity of the concept of 50–50 cost-shared research in this technology area as proposed under the pending legislation needs to be tested before its applicability on a National scale is assured. Lastly, a $2,000,000 increase is recommended for separations research.

Transportation conservation.—The Committee recommends an increase of $5,500,000 for vehicle propulsion research and development. The increase consists of $4,500,000 to continue the development of ceramic components for automotive gas turbines with the two current contractors, and $1,000,000 to initiate the development of a low NO_x combustor for use in conjunction with advanced turbines.

In electric and hybrid vehicles, the Committee recommends an increase of $11,150,000, consisting of $3,000,000 to accelerate the development of sodium-sulfur, zinc-bromine, and lithium-metal sulfide batteries; $1,250,000 for advanced lead-acid battery research; $400,000 for the site operators' user task force; and $6,500,000 for PEM fuel cells, including $1,500,000 for laboratory support work and $5,000,000 for the cost-shared proof-of-concept vehicle program. With regard to the purchase of vehicles for the site operators' user task force, such vehicles must be purchased under the restrictions established in the statement of the managers accompanying the Conference Report on HR 2788 (House Report 101–264).

For technology assessment and transfer the Committee recommends an increase of $700,000 to continue publishing the gas mileage guide as required by law.

The Committee recommends an increase of $3,000,000 for the advanced materials development program to begin programs on near-term, cost-effective ceramics for heat engines and materials for alternatively-fueled engines. In addition, the Committee recommends $1,200,000 for a scanning transmission electron microscope for the High Temperature Materials Laboratory at Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Multisector.—For Energy Conversion and Utilization Technologies (ECUT) the Committee recommends an increase of $4,100,000 including $400,000 for thermal sciences, $400,000 for materials by design, $1,000,000 for supercritical combustion, $1,000,000 for biocatalysis/catalysis, $500,000 for tribology, $400,000 for microwave sintering, and $400,000 for insulation materials (non-CFC).

Facilities.—The Committee does not recommend funding for expansion of the Combustion Research Facility (CRF) at Sandia Livermore Laboratory. The request of $4,000,000 does not complete construction of the facility and an additional $12.8 million would be required in future years. Further, all construction of both the basic and expanded facility previously has been funded by the Energy Research organization through the Energy and Water Development appropriation. The Committee, although generally supportive of the CRF, does not believe that the conservation appropriation should pay for a facility which will be operated by another organization in the Department. The Committee will continue to support programs both in conservation and in fossil energy research and development which can utilize the CRF, but construction should be handled elsewhere.

State and local programs.—The Committee recommends an increase of $238,893,000 for State and local programs. The increase funds grant programs at $247,893,000, including $200,000,000 for low income weatherization, $31,185,000 for schools and hospitals grants, $11,800,000 for State energy conservation grants, and $4,908,000 for the Energy Extension Service. This is $232,893,000 above the budget request. The weatherization amount is for regular formula grants to States and does not include the Administration's proposed incentive program. The remaining $6,000,000 increase is for program direction to provide $2,000,000 for the ongoing evaluation of the weatherization program and $4,000,000 for required monitoring and contract support.

The Committee recommends a significant increase above previous levels in State grant programs because planned expenditures by States are decreasing as a result of declining availability of oil overcharge funds which have been supplementing the basic programs. No large injections of such funds are expected in the future. In addition, large percentages of eligible recipients have not been reached in both the low income weatherization and schools and hospitals programs.

With respect to the schools and hospitals program, a State may use up to 100 percent of its allocation from the Department solely for technical assistance activities when it can be certified that (a) the State will provide, from some other source, funding for implementation activities, (b) the funds utilized for technical assistance activities will not exceed 15 percent of the total of allocated and State funds available for schools and hospitals conservation programs, and (c) administration of implementation activities will be in accordance with applicable program law and regulations.

ECONOMIC REGULATION

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$18,300,000
Budget estimate, 1991	16,408,000
Recommended, 1991	16,816,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	−1,484,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+408,000

The economic regulation account funds the Economic Regulatory Administration and the independent Office of Hearings and Appeals which is responsible for all of the Department's adjudication processes except those that are the responsibility of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Economic regulatory administration	12,435	10,892	10,750	-242
Office of Hearings and Appeals	5,865	5,416	6,066	+650
Total, Economic Regulation	18,300	16,408	16,816	+408

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $16,816,000 for economic regulation, an increase of $408,000 over the budget estimate. A decrease of $242,000 is recommended in the Economic Regulatory Administration to reflect the transfer of accounting functions related to the collection of receivables to the Controller's Office. An increase of $650,000 for the Office of Hearings and Appeals is recommended to continue current employment levels in order to process the large volume of refund applications resulting from oil overcharge cases.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$6,551,000
Budget estimate, 1991	6,467,000
Recommended, 1991	6,617,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+66,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+150,000

The activities funded in this account include developing, testing and evaluating energy emergency preparedness related to national security and defense operations and energy requirements; maintaining systems to ensure communications and operations during an emergency; and other IEA emergency programs and civil emergency activities.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,617,000 for emergency preparedness, an increase of $150,000 over the budget to provide for the cost of the 1991 pay raise.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$192,483,000
Budget estimate, 1991	195,633,000
Recommended, 1991	195,633,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+3,150,000
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Storage facilities development and operations	179,530	182,719	182,719	—
Management	12,953	12,914	12,914	—
Total, Strategic Petroleum Reserve	192,483	195,633	195,633	—

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $195,633,000, the budget estimate, for construction and operation of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The recommended appropriation will continue construction and solution mining on a schedule to achieve a storage capacity of 750 million barrels by the end of fiscal year 1991 and a distribution capacity of 4.5 million barrels a day by the end of fiscal year 1992. Current distribution capacity is 3.50 million barrels a day.

The Committee also recommends a limitation prohibiting the leasing of facilities for the storage of petroleum or petroleum products for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Current studies by the Department of Energy show no circumstances in which such leasing is economical. The Department shall provide to Congress, by April 1, 1991, one or more current studies of possible responses to regional petroleum supply shortages of the United States. The studies shall cover the storage of crude oil and of refined products in regions other than the Gulf Coast, including, but not limited to, the Northeast and Hawaii; the exercise or waiver of relevant existing legal authorities; and the impact of Federal, State and local regulation on deliverability of petroleum. The studies also shall include a compilation of other possible methods of improving regional supply and demand balance for petroleum in an energy emergency.

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$224,310,000
Budget estimate, 1991	119,935,000
Recommended, 1991	119,935,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	−104,375,000
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The Committee recommends a new appropriaton of $119,935,000, the budget estimate, for acquisition and transportation of oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. These funds will be utilized along with $108,458,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1991 in the fiscal year 1990 appropriations Act, and receipts from the sale of products from the Naval Petroleum Reserves deposited in this account pursuant to the fiscal year 1990 appropriations Act, for continued filling of the Reserve.

The Committee also recommends an outlay limitation of $378,000,000 for this account. This amount approximates the latest estimate of funds available based on the President's budget and the limitation is a mechanism to cap both actual outlays and the outlays chargeable to the appropriations bill in the Congressional scorekeeping process. The outlay limitation is exclusive of any amounts that may become available as the result of the sale of petroleum in any drawdown and distribution of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Based on budgeted prices of $19.09 per barrel, this will provide a fill rate of about 54,000 barrels a day.

The Committee recommends an advance appropriation of $90,860,000, the budget estimate, for fiscal year 1992 to allow prior ordering of the oil to be delivered in the first quarter of fiscal year 1992.

The Committee also recommends retaining bill language, included for the past three fiscal years, that allows continued normal operations at Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1 (Elk Hills) even though the fill rate of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is less than 75,000 barrels a day.

Finally, the Committee recommends a limitation prohibiting the leasing of petroleum or petroleum products for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The Committee believes that Congressional review is necessary prior to the Department of Energy entering into such leases. Leases imply an inherent long-term financial liability for the Government, and in the case of leases with foreign governments could also involve concessions or considerations in areas other than the direct cost of leasing oil. A through review of the terms, conditions, and implications of such agreements is necessary before Congress agrees to funding them.

The Committee has no objection to the Department pursuing such lease arrangements as may be permitted in authorizing legislation if, in the opinion of the Department, they would be beneficial to the Government, but actual execution of such arrangements is not permitted under proposed bill language.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$64,319,000
Budget estimate, 1991	66,608,000
Recommended, 1991	68,608,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+4,289,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+2,000,000

The Energy Information Administration is a quasi-independent agency within the Department of Energy established to provide timely, objective, and accurate energy related information to the Congress, executive branch, State governments, industry, and the public.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(In thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
National Energy Information System	54,505	56,727	58,727	+2,000
Policy and management	9,814	9,881	9,881	---
Total, Energy Information Administration	64,319	66,608	68,608	+2,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $68,608,000 for the Energy Information Administration, an increase of $2,000,000 over the budget estimate. The increase includes $1,000,000 for heating oil and propane data systems consisting of $450,000 for grants to participating States on a 50–50 cost-sharing basis, and $550,000 to develop the data systems. The increase also includes $1,000,000 for additional requirements because of work on the National Energy Strategy.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee has included bill language under Administrative Provisions that requires specific approval in an appropriations Act for leasing facilities or petroleum for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. This language is similar to existing language regarding price support and loan guarantee programs, and is included because of the long-term nature of prospective financial commitments and liabilities inherent in such activities.

The Committee has also recommended bill language to allow contractors at the Bartlesville, Oklahoma site to be either for-profit or non-profit.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$1,178,337,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,278,924,000
Recommended, 1991	1,419,700,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+241,363,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+140,776,000

The amount recommended for fiscal year 1991 for Indian Health Services is $1,419,700,000, an increase of $241,363,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation of $1,178,337,000 and $140,776,000 over the fiscal year 1991 request. The amount recommended by the Committee as compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Hospital and health clinic programs	694,173	757,988	836,605	+78,617
Dental health program	32,939	36,000	43,479	+7,479
Mental health program	21,244	22,798	27,299	+4,501
Alcoholism program	33,044	34,880	36,766	+1,886
Maintenance and repair	12,025	12,420	16,010	+3,590
Contract care	237,647	250,794	281,302	+30,508
Sanitation	25,571	27,576	28,243	+667
Public health nursing	15,025	16,462	17,418	+956
Health education	4,822	5,196	5,915	+719
Community health representative program	31,085	32,826	36,636	+3,810
Immunization	1,127	1,188	1,218	+30
Urban health projects	13,049	14,129	17,270	+3,141
Indian health manpower	9,540	12,600	12,600	---
Tribal management	2,562	4,131	4,257	+125
Direct operations	44,484	49,936	54,682	+4,746
Medicare/Medicaid reimbursements	(80,000)	(84,000)	(84,000)	---
Total, Indian Health Services	1,178,337	1,278,924	1,419,700	+140,776

Despite efforts by the Congress to augment substantially the funds requested by the Administration in annual budget submissions, the Indian Health Service budget base gradually has been eroded over the past several years. This has been due primarily to underfunding for inflation and the lack of funding to provide for population growth. As these costs have been absorbed by the IHS, services have been reduced. Tribal representatives have told the Committee of many instances in which staffing has been cut back, hours of operation reduced and restrictions placed on the distribution of medications. Currently the Indian Health Service is meeting only 62 percent of needed basic health services. In some, more-specialized areas the level of need being met falls far below the 62 percent average for basic services. For example, at the current funding level, the IHS is meeting about one-half of the estimated need for drug and alcohol treatment and abuse prevention services and only about one-third of the need for dental health services. Further exacerbating this acknowledged underfunding situation is the fact that the unmet needs of urban Indians are not included in the IHS allocation methodology for clinical and preventive health services.

With respect to health care facilities, the need for hospital and outpatient facilities has not been quantified by the IHS but it is safe to say that billions of dollars would be required to renovate existing facilities and construct all the needed new hospitals and clinics. In addition, the backlog of needed maintenance for existing IHS facilities is well over $100 million.

Safe and sanitary water and septic systems for existing homes and solid waste disposal needs recently have been estimated by the IHS to amount to $572 million for those projects that are considered to be economically feasible. That amount will continue to grow as new projects are added to the list and as inflation increases the cost of addressing the projects currently listed.

The Committee recommendations for IHS include funds to begin to address some of these issues in fiscal year 1991 and direction to the IHS to begin to quantify more specifically, and place prorities on, the unmet needs in the areas of dental health, drug and alcohol abuse treatment and prevention, and AIDS treatment, prevention and education. The Committee regrets that it is unable to do more, given current budget constraints. The need is far greater than available funds in any single year. The funds added by the Committee cannot be viewed as a one-time remedy. These funding levels need to be continued in the IHS base. Further, the Committee believes that IHS needs to develop a plan for addressing unmet needs and include in future budget justifications an explanation of how the budget request demonstrates progress against that plan for each budget subactivity.

In those areas in which the Committee has added funding to keep pace with the growing population served by the IHS, the Committee expects the IHS to allocate these funds equitably and to allow their use for high priority activities identified by the areas and the tribes. For example, the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska has identified as its highest priority the continued operation of its drug dependency unit which provides services to clients from several different tribes throughout the region and has been funded for several years under the hospitals and health clinics activity.

The Committee expects the IHS to include in future budget requests details on major programs, such as the Community Health Aide Program in Alaska, including descriptions of the programs, actual obligations for the most recently completed fiscal year, estimated obligations for the current fiscal year and estimated funding in the budget request. The IHS budget justification also should address specifically how Congressionally-directed increases or decreases are included or excluded in the budget base.

Future IHS budget justifications also should include information on the distributions of the Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund and the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund as well as information on the amount of funds requested for these programs as compared with the most recent appropriation.

The Oneida Nation has reported to the Committee that it has a unique situation with respect to the distribution of its tribal members in six non-contiguous counties in New York. This situation has caused a problem with defining the health services delivery area for the tribe. The Committee asks that the IHS continue to work closely with the Oneida Nation to address this problem.

The Committee is concerned about the impact on IHS employees in the event a decision is made to relocate a portion of its headquarters operation to the field. The Committee expects the IHS to request and receive approval from the Committee, under established reprogramming procedures, before implementing any reorganization of operations.

The Committee has not agreed to proposed bill language which would provide two separate accounts for tribal health administration and Federal health administration. The Committee continues to believe the best way to encourage more tribal contracting is to provide adequate funding for tribal contracts. Indeed, the Committee expects the IHS to comply fully with its statutory responsibility to fund self-determination contracts at the same level as IHS health care delivery programs. Creating a more-cumbersome accounting system to provide for separate appropriations does nothing to make sorely needed additional funding available. The administrative costs associated with separate accounting may well decrease the funds available for health services.

The Committee recommends $1,241,461,000 for clinical services, an increase of $126,581,000 over the budget request. The distribution of this increase by subactivity is discussed below.

Hospitals and health clinics.—The Committee recommends $836,605,000 for the hospitals and health clinics program, an increase of $78,617,000 over the budget request. Increases include $13,313,000 to fund inflation fully, $8,958,000 for special pay for physicians, $4,702,000 for other pay costs, $26,144,000 to keep pace with population growth, $19,000,000 to fund the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund at the authorized level, $1,000,000 to expand the current diabetes program in response to the large unmet need in that area, $1,000,000 for emergency services, $2,000,000 for the loan repayment program, $1,000,000 for a nursing initiative to address understaffing problems and $1,500,000 to initiate a competitive procurement to enter into joint ventures with up to 3 Tribes for new facility construction and operation.

The $1,500,000 added by the Committee for joint ventures with Tribes is to be used only for costs associated with equipping and operating facilities. The Committee expects the costs of facility construction to be borne by the Tribes. The participating Tribes are expected to provide the facilities lease-free to the IHS. The IHS is to be responsible for all costs associated with equipping and operating the facilities. The Committee has endorsed this approach, on a demonstration program basis, in response to indications from some Tribes that they would be willing to pay for the cost of constructing needed health facilities in return for assurances from IHS that funds for staffing, equipping and operating these facilities would be forthcoming. The Committee expects the IHS to keep the Committee fully informed of the progress of this demonstration program. Bill language also has been included to provide for this program.

The American Dental Association reported to the Committee that the extension of the IHS loan repayment program to dentists has enabled the program to retain dentists in more remote areas.

The Committee encourages the IHS to include dentists in the loan repayment program in fiscal year 1991.

Many tribes have expressed concerns about the Resource Allocation Methodology (RAM) used by the IHS. The Committee believes IHS should continue to review and improve the RAM and coordinate with the tribes on revisions to the methodology to ensure that funds are equitably distributed.

The Committee asks that the IHS work with the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) to explore the direct transfer of Medicaid and Medicare dollars from HCFA to IHS in lieu of submitting individual claims.

The IHS needs to develop estimates of needed services and priorities for meeting those needs in the area of alcohol and drug abuse treatment and prevention and the area of AIDS treatment, prevention and education. The Committee expects the IHS to prepare reports by February 1, 1991, for each of these areas, detailing program needs including the needs of urban Indians, associated costs and priorities for funding.

Dental health.—The Committee recommends $43,479,000 for the dental health program, an increase of $7,479,000 over the budget request. Increases include $5,000,000 to begin to address the large unmet need in this area, $500,000 for supplies and equipment, $424,000 to fund inflation fully, $301,000 for pay costs and $1,254,000 to keep pace with population growth.

The IHS is currently meeting only about one-third of needed dental services. The funds added by the Committee in the dental health area obviously are not sufficient to address a large portion of the need for dental services. The Committee expects the IHS to prepare a report by February 1, 1991 detailing dental program needs, associated costs and priorities for funding those needs.

The Committee encourages the IHS to use a portion of the additional funds for dental health to purchase and deploy mobile dental units.

The Committee is concerned by reports from the American Dental Association that the use of smokeless tobacco products is common in Alaskan Native children as young as five years of age. Unless abated, this practice will result in increased oral cancer, periodontal disease, caries and tooth abrasion. The Committee has added $100,000 in the health education account for a special initiative to address this problem. The Committee also has written to the Governor of Alaska requesting that the State assist with this initiative.

Mental health.—The Committee recommends $27,299,000 for the mental health program, an increase of $4,501,000 over the budget request. Increases include $3,000,000 to address unmet needs in this area, $328,000 to fund inflation fully, $171,000 for special pay for physicians, $166,000 for other pay costs and $836,000 to keep pace with population growth.

The IHS is to provide $100,000 of the funds recommended for mental health for the Hopi Special Child Abuse Project and to work with the Bureau of Indian Affairs on an evaluation of this project. The evaluation should include an assessment of the need for the continuation of this project along with recommendations on project modifications or enhancements and cost estimates for the program.

Alcoholism.—The Committee recommends $36,766,000 for the alcoholism program, an increase of $1,886,000 above the budget request. Increases include $882,000 to fund inflation fully, $4,000 for pay costs and $1,000,000 to expand the Gallup, New Mexico alcohol treatment program.

The Committee is pleased that the IHS has recognized the value of the Fetal Alcohol Syndrome research project at the University of Washington and has, for the first time, requested funds for the project in its budget. The Committee recommends $100,000, the amount requested, and fully supports the continuation of this important research effort.

Maintenance and repair.—The Committee recommends $16,010,000 for the maintenance and repair program, an increase of $3,590,000 over the budget request. Increases include $3,000,000 to address a portion of the large maintenance and repair backlog and $590,000 to fund inflation fully.

Contract care.—The Committee recommends $281,302,000 for the contract care program, an increase of $30,508,000 over the budget request. Increases include $10,000,000 to fund the shortfall in contract care services, $5,000,000 for deferred services, $6,341,000 to fund inflation fully, $9,000 for pay costs and $9,158,000 to keep pace with population growth.

The Committee recommends $89,430,000 for preventive health, an increase of $6,182,000 over the budget request. The distribution of this increase by subactivity is discussed below.

Sanitation.—The Committee recommends $28,243,000 for the sanitation program, an increase of $667,000 above the budget request. Increases include $238,000 for pay costs and $429,000 to fund inflation fully.

Public health nursing.—The Committee recommends $17,418,000 for the public health nursing program, an increase of $956,000 above the budget request. Increases include $200,000 to fund inflation fully, $148,000 for pay costs and $608,000 to keep pace with population growth.

Health education.—The Committee recommends $5,915,000 for the health education program, an increase of $719,000 over the budget request. Increases include $500,000 for AIDS prevention training, $100,000 for an initiative to establish a smokeless tobacco education program for Alaskan children, $93,000 to fund inflation fully, and $26,000 for pay costs.

Community health representatives.—The Committee recommends $36,636,000 for the community health representatives program, an increase of $3,810,000 over the budget request. Increases include $3,000,000 to hire additional CHRs and $810,000 to fund inflation fully.

The Committee is concerned that the IHS is only meeting a small percent of need in the community health representatives program. There are currently about 1,400 CHR positions and the IHS estimates that approximately 3,000 more are needed. The IHS should address this situation in future budget requests and explain in the fiscal year 1992 budget justification how the request provides for more fully meeting the needs in this area.

Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzas immunization program.—The Committee recommends $1,218,000 for the Alaska immunization program, an increase of $30,000 to fund inflation fully.

Urban health projects.—The Committee recommends $17,270,000 for the urban health program, an increase of $3,141,000 above the budget request. Increases include $1,000,000 for mental health services, $1,000,000 for the alcoholism program, $300,000 for AIDS education and prevention, $500,000 for urban health services in St. Paul, Minnesota and $341,000 to fund inflation fully.

Indian health manpower.—The Committee recommends $12,600,000 for the Indian health manpower program which is the authorized level for this program and the amount included in the budget request.

Tribal management.—The Committee recommends $4,257,000 for tribal management, an increase of $126,000 to fund inflation fully.

Direct operations.—The Committee recommends $54,682,000 for direct operations, an increase of $4,746,000 over the budget request. Increases include $2,000,000 for a third party billing system to improve the service's ability to make collections from private insurers, $1,339,000 to fund inflation fully, $903,000 for special pay for physicians and $504,000 for other pay costs.

Bill language.—Under administrative provisions, the Committee has continued to include bill language to prohibit the expenditure of funds to implement the proposed IHS eligibility regulations until a budget request accurately reflecting the changes in costs likely to occur as a result of the regulations has been submitted to the Congress and enacted into law. Bill language also has been included to require that funds be apportioned to the IHS as appropriated. The Committee is concerned that the IHS is establishing separate accounting systems for tribal and Federal health services despite the Committee's clear direction that such a separation is not acceptable.

The Committee has included language under General Provisions to make permanent the extension of Federal Tort Claims protection to tribal contractors.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$71,633,000
Budget estimate, 1991	13,156,000
Recommended, 1991	167,236,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+95,603,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+154,080,000

The amount recommended for fiscal year 1991 for Indian Health Facilities is $167,236,000, an increase of $95,603,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriation of $71,633,000 and an increase of $154,080,000 over the fiscal year 1991 request. The amount recommended by the Committee as compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Hospitals				
New and replacement	3,359	3,156	42,460	+39,304
Repair and improvement	9,880	10,000	10,000	---
Subtotal, Hospitals	13,239	13,156	52,460	+39,304
Outpatient care facilities	15,949	---	28,461	+28,461
Sanitation facilities	30,627	---	72,238	+72,238
Personnel quarters	12,518	---	12,457	+12,457
Unobligated balances	-700	---	---	---
Regional treatment centers (youth)	---	---	1,620	+1,620
Total, Indian Health Facilities	71,633	13,156	167,236	+154,080

Over the past 10 years the Indian Health Service has constructed 11 hospitals and 7 health centers. Nineteen inpatient and outpatient facilities are currently on the IHS construction priority list and the IHS estimates it will take $520 million to complete construction of these 19 facilities. During the most recent request for proposals to be considered under the health facilities construction priority system, the IHS received nearly 100 proposals for outpatient facilities and over 20 proposals for inpatient facilities. Many tribes have reported to the Committee their frustrations with the long wait to be placed on the priority list. Other tribes have reported they are unable to meet the criteria to be considered for an inpatient or outpatient facility and that by the time they do qualify, if ever, they will have to wait for an undetermined number of years before being placed on the priority list. The IHS estimates that once a project is placed on the list, it will take between 4 and 7 years to complete construction.

The IHS also has a backlog of over $100 million in needed repair and improvement projects. At the current funding level of $10 million dollars a year that backlog is increasing. The IHS has reported that it would need approximately $30 million a year to maintain an adequate repair and improvement program. Funds in addition to that amount are needed if the repair backlog is to be reduced.

The Committee has recommended additions to the budget request for construction of needed facilities in the belief that an active construction program will help reduce the needed repair backlog as those facilities in the worst condition are replaced. The Committee regrets that funding constraints do not allow for the large increases needed to fund more fully the repair and improvement program and encourages the IHS to include in future budget requests both a more ambitious construction program and a more satisfactory level of funding for the repair and improvement program.

New and replacement hospitals.—The Committee recommends $42,460,000 for new and replacement hospitals, an increase of $39,304,000 above the budget request. Increases include $1,000,000 to complete design and site development of the Anchorage, Alaska medical center; $12,982,000 to complete construction of the Pine Ridge, South Dakota hospital; and $25,322,000 to begin construction of the Kotzebue, Alaska hospital.

Repair and improvement.—The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for repair and improvement activities which is the amount included in the budget request.

Outpatient care facilities.—The Committee recommends $28,461,000 for outpatient care facilities. No funds were included for these facilities in the budget request. The funds recommended by the Committee include $18,403,000 for construction at Belcourt, North Dakota; $8,735,000 for construction at Tohatchi, New Mexico; $750,000 for design of the Montezuma Creek, Utah facility; and $573,000 for design of the Stilwell, Oklahoma facility.

Personnel quarters.—The Committee recommends $12,457,000 for staff quarters at Pine Ridge, South Dakota. No funds were included for personnel quarters in the budget request.

Regional treatment centers/youth.—The Committee recommends $1,620,000 for renovation and construction of youth regional treatment centers for drug and alcohol abuse treatment. No funds were included for this activity in the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes $1,000,000 to complete the centers in the Phoenix and Tucson areas at Schurz, Nevada and Gila River, Arizona; $400,000 to complete the Sitka and Fairbanks, Alaska projects; and $220,000 to complete design of the Inland Tribal Consortium center to be constructed in Spokane, Washington.

Sanitation facilities.—The Committee recommends $72,238,000 for sanitation facilities for new and existing homes. No funds were included for this activity in the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes $35,000,000 for newly constructed or renovated homes; $30,000,000 to begin to address the backlog of needed sanitation projects for existing homes; and $7,238,000 to complete sanitation projects funded in earlier appropriations including $2,115,000 for the Cattaraugus Reservation of the Seneca Tribe, $2,123,000 for the Rocky Boys Reservation of the Chippewa-Cree Tribe, $250,000 for Fort Berthold, and $2,750,000 for the Navajo "New Lands" water system.

Within available funds the IHS may reprogram up to $451,000 for construction of the Sallisaw clinic and up to $200,000 for planning studies for facilities on the priority list.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

INDIAN EDUCATION

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$73,620,000
Budget estimate, 1991	75,762,000
Recommended, 1991	75,762,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+2,142,000
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The Indian Education Act of 1972 (Public Law 93-318, Title IV), amended by Public Law 100-297, provides support for the special educational needs of American Indian and Alaskan Native children, college students and adults. Through this Act, the Secretary of Education is given the authority to operate a variety of programs, including supplementary educational services, experimental, demonstration, and dissemination activities. Indians have traditionally been among the most disadvantaged, and the special programs authorized and funded under this Act are directed at their special educational needs.

The Committee recommends $75,762,000 for fiscal year 1991, equal to the Administration's request. The amount included is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Subpart 1 - Grants to LEAs & Indian-controlled schools	54,276	56,556	56,556	---
Subpart 2 - Special programs for Indian students......	12,557	12,055	12,055	---
Subpart 3 - Special programs for Indian adults........	4,078	4,249	4,249	---
Administration....................................	2,709	2,902	2,902	---
Total, Indian Education..........................	73,620	75,762	75,762	---

The Committee expects the Office of Indian education to intensify its efforts to institute a structured approach to measuring the effectiveness of its various programs. The Office also should continue to explore the issue of equalizing educational benefits between grants to local education agencies and Indian-controlled schools, as opposed to focusing solely on narrowing the large gap with respect to per pupil expenditures. Finally, the Committee is concerned by the reported decline in the number and quality of grant applications from Indian-controlled schools and expects the Office to report, no later than two weeks before its fiscal year 1992 appropriations hearing, on its efforts to work with these schools on preparing and submitting grant applications.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

Office of Navajo and Hopi Relocation

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$36,422,000
Budget estimate, 1991	31,449,000
Recommended, 1991	33,749,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	−2,673,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+2,300,000

The dispute betwen the Hopi and Navajo tribes is centuries-old. The Hopi were the original occupants of the land with their origin tracking back to the Anasazi race whose presence is recorded back to 1150 A.D. Later in the 16th century the Navajo tribe began settling in this area. The continuous occupation of this land by the Navajo led to the isolation of the Hopi reservation as an island within the area occupied by the Navajo. In 1882, President Arthur issued an Executive Order which granted the Hopi a 2.5 million acre reservation to be occupied by the Hopi and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior saw fit to resettle there. Intertribal problems arose between the larger Navajo tribe and the smaller Hopi tribe revolving around the question of the ownership of the land as well as cultural differences between the two tribes. Efforts to resolve these conflicts were not successful and led Congress to pass legislation in 1958 which authorized a lawsuit to determine ownership of the land. When attempts at mediation of the dispute as specified in the Act passed in 1974 failed, the district court in

Arizona partitioned the Joint Use Area equally between the Navajo and Hopi tribes under a decree that has required the relocation of members of both tribes. Most of those to be relocated are Navajo living on the Hopi Partitioned Land.

In 1986, 365,000 acres, known as the New Lands, were identified in Arizona for Navajo families moving from the partitioned lands. An additional 35,000 acre ranch, the Paragon Resources Ranch, also was acquired in New Mexico.

At this time approximately 880 households remain to be relocated, of which 173 are full-time residents on the Hopi Partitioned Land. One hundred fifty-three households have settled on the New Lands, and 8 additional Navajo households are having homes constructed on the New Lands. Progress to accomplish the 1974 mandate, despite development of the New Lands has been slow. Completion is not anticipated, at the current level of activity, until 1993 or beyond.

In fiscal year 1988, the Congress amended the Relocation Act through Public Law 100-666. This legislation abolished the three member Relocation Commission and created an Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation under the direction of a single Commissioner. The first Commissioner of the Office was confirmed by the Senate in May 1990.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $33,749,000 for FY 1991, a net decrease of $2,673,000 below the fiscal year 1990 level of $36,442,000 and an increase of $2,300,000 above the Administration's request. Changes to the budget request include an increase of $7,200,000 in housing funds for continued road development on the New Lands and a decrease of $4,900,000 due to the recent dramatic slowdown in the pace of relocation.

In fiscal year 1990 and again this year the Committee has added funding to the Office's budget for roads on the New Lands. The Committee believes that the roads on the New Lands are necessary for development of those lands and for a successful relocation program. The Committee expects the Office to include funding for needed road development on the New Lands in its future budget requests.

The Committee is distressed by the recent change in relocation policy wherein the Office has stopped relocating eligible Navajo relocatees who are not domiciled on the Hopi Partitioned Lands (HPL) until all eligible Navajos residing on the HPL have been relocated. This policy has resulted in a dramatic reduction in the number of relocation contracts executed by the Office each month. Thus, rather than accelerating the relocation of residents from the HPL, this new policy has served to slow the overall program and create resentment and concern about when eligible Navajos who have voluntary left the HPL can expect to receive their relocation benefits.

Further exacerbating this situation is the uncertainty about the Office's policy with respect to group moves. The group move program has been quite successful in assisting the transition of many relocatees to their new residences. Under this policy extended families were able to move together, providing for the maintenance of the family unit and the support of family members in adjusting to new surroundings.

The Committee is concerned about the welfare of those awaiting relocation, be they voluntary relocatees who have left the Hopi Partitioned Land, or those remaining on the land who are unable to repair their homes while they await relocation. At the Committee's request, the Commission conducted a survey of those families who had voluntarily left the HPL. The Committee stresses the need for the Office to use the information collected from the survey to address the needs of those who are living in adverse conditions while awaiting relocation. Now that the Office has established contact with these households, it is important to keep current on their welfare and assist them in any way possible.

Bill language has been included to direct the Office to relocate all eligible individuals and groups. The Committee does not object to relocation priorities; however the program must continue at the quickest rate possible within established procedures. The slowdown in relocation over the past few months, due to limiting new contracts to those actually domiciled on the HPL, is unacceptable.

The Commissioner is to report to the Committee by November 1, 1990, on his plans with respect to relocation priorities and procedures including moves from the HPL, group moves, emergency moves, and moves of eligible individuals not currently domiciled on the HPL.

There is no forced eviction in this relocation program. Only those who have voluntarily applied to the Office and are certified eligible for relocation are presently being moved. The Committee recommends continuing language it has carried in prior years stating that there will be no evictions of families physically domiciled on the lands partitioned to the Hopi Tribe unless a new or replacement home is provided. Only those who are willing to relocate will receive a new relocation home and the benefits accompanying voluntary relocation. At the same time, the Committee appreciates the desire of the Hopi Tribe to regain full administrative control over the HPL and encourages the Navajo Nation to work with the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation and Navajo residents of the HPL to bring the relocation program to an orderly conclusion.

The Committee remains concerned about the housing situation in Tuba City. The Office proposes to develop 280 lots in the Tuba City subdivision. Half of those lots are to be provided for relocatees. The Office is to keep the Committee appraised of the status of the Tuba City subdivision and of those relocatees who are waiting to receive a relocation home in Tuba City.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$4,305,000
Budget estimate, 1991	4,347,000
Recommended, 1991	5,673,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+1,368,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+1,326,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,673,000 for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, an increase of $1,326,000 over the budget estimate. However, this amount is a decrease of $451,450 from the request of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, which under the legislation establishing the Institute as an independent, non-profit corporation, is to be submitted directly to the Congress, and is not to be adjusted by the Administration. This is the second year that the Administration has ignored this provision of law, and the Committee expects that the law will be complied with beginning with the fiscal year 1991 budget request.

For operations of the Institute, the Committee has provided $5,373,000, a decrease of $401,450 from the request of the Board. Included in the decrease is $103,000 which was included to pay the severance costs of former Bureau of Indian Affairs employees. These costs should be provided from the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget, and the Committee has included bill language directing the Bureau to pay these costs.

The Committee has also included $300,000 for the Federal contribution to the Institute's endowment fund, a decrease of $50,000 from the request of the Board, but an increase of $100,000 over fiscal year 1990.

Bill language has been included which will allow the Institute to act as its own certifying agent for purposes of receiving the funds appropriated in this bill from the Department of the Treasury.

The Committee is concerned about significant changes in the fiscal year 1990 estimates and budget structure, which were not known until the 1991 budget request was submitted. In the future, the Institute is requested to follow the reprogramming guidelines of the Committee, and to submit proposed changes within those guidelines to the Committee in advance for approval.

Smithsonian Institution

The Smithsonian Institution is unique in the Federal establishment. Established by the Congress in 1846 to carry out the trust included in James Smithson's will, it has been engaged for 143 years in the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" in accordance with the donor's instructions. For some years, it utilized only the funds made available by the trust. Then, before the turn of the century, it began to receive Federal appropriations to conduct some of its activities. With the expenditure of both private and Federal funds over the years, it has grown into one of the world's great scientific, cultural, and intellectual organizations. It operates magnificent museums, outstanding art galleries, and important research centers. Its collections are among the best in the world. Its traveling exhibits bring beauty and information throughout the country.

It attracted approximately 27,882,000 visitors in 1989 to its museums, galleries, and zoological park. Additional millions also view Smithsonian traveling exhibitions, which appear across the United States and abroad, and the annual Folklife Festival. As custodian of the National Collections, the Smithsonian is responsible for more than 100 million art objects, natural history specimens, and artifacts. These collections are displayed for the enjoyment and education of visitors and are available for research by the staff of the Institution and by hundreds of visiting students, scientists, and historians each year. Other significant study efforts draw their data and results directly from terrestrial, marine, and astrophysical observations at various Smithsonian installations.

The Smithsonian complex presently consists of 13 exhibition buildings in Washington, D.C. and New York City in the fields of science, history, technology and art; a zoological park and an animal conservation and research center at Front Royal, Virginia; the Anacostia Museum, which performs research and exhibit activities in the District of Columbia; a preservation, storage and air and spacecraft display facility in Suitland, Maryland; two natural preserves, in Panama and on the Chesapeake Bay; an oceanographic research facility in Fort Pierce, Florida; astrophysical stations in Cambridge, Massachusetts and Mt. Hopkins, Arizona, and elsewhere; and supporting administrative, laboratory, and storage areas.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$225,480,000
Budget estimate, 1991	256,174,000
Recommended, 1991	274,342,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+48,862,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+18,168,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991, compared with the budget estimate by activity, is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Research	43,818	50,993	50,992	-1
Museums	93,032	105,471	107,280	+1,809
Public service	4,633	4,775	4,825	+50
International activities	878	990	980	-10
Administration	19,984	23,611	23,078	-533
Office of Design and Construction	2,757	2,901	2,901	---
Office of Protection Services	23,216	24,437	24,605	+168
Office of Plant Services	37,162	42,996	42,659	-337
John F. Kennedy Center	---	---	15,000	+15,000
Pay restoration	---	---	2,022	+2,022
Total, Salaries and Expenses	225,480	256,174	274,342	+18,168

The Committee continues to be concerned about the pace and results of the equal opportunity efforts of the Smithsonian, and requests that the Institution continue to work to improve these results, and submit reports to the Committee every six months on the progress made.

The Committee has included bill language extending the lease terms into which the Smithsonian can enter from ten to thirty years.

Research.—The Committee recommends a net decrease of $1,000 for research. There is a decrease of $87,000 for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, consisting of a reduction of $45,000 for a 25 percent lapse rate for two new positions in atmospheric science, and a reduction of $42,000 for a rent increase in connection with contracts received by the Observatory. At the Smithsonian Tropical

Research Institute, there is a reduction of $25,000 for applying the 25 percent lapse rate to two positions in the global change research program. For the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, there is a reduction of $20,000 related to the 25 percent lapse rate to the position added for global change research. The Committee recommends an increase of $235,000 for the National Zoological Park, for the neotropical migratory bird research program, which includes five positions and application of the 25 percent lapse rate. There is an increase of $150,000 for the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, for the brittle books program. A decrease of $28,000 is recommended for the international environmental science program, which represents the 25 percent lapse rate for two positions. There is a decrease of $226,000 for major scientific instrumentation, which includes $40,000 related to site development for the submillimeter telescope array. This reduction is proposed until the Mount Graham situation is resolved. The balance of the reduction, $186,000, results from application of the 25 percent lapse rate to the 12 new positions in this activity.

Museums.—An increase of $1,809,000 is recommended for museums. The Committee has agreed to the budget request of an increase of $100,000 for the African-American programming initiative, and strongly supports this effort. For the National Museum of Natural History, there is a decrease of $81,000, which includes $47,000 due to applying the lapse rate of 25 percent to 4 new positions, and a decrease of $34,000 to the biological diversity project, since the World Wildlife Fund will continue providing funding for this project through 1991. For the National Air and Space Museum, there is a reduction of $11,000 due to applying the lapse rate to the one new position. An increase of $478,000 is recommended for the National Museum of American History. Included is $150,000 for the Columbus Quincentenary, and $328,000 to initiate a national jazz program. The funding will provide $86,000 for publishing jazz masterworks editions and $242,000 for a season of free concerts by the Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra. These levels include two positions, which have been adjusted for the 25 percent lapse rate.

The Committee recommends $9,346,000 for the National Museum of the American Indian. This is a decrease of $2,272,000 from the budget estimate, but an increase of $5,400,000 over the 1990 post-sequestration level. Included is a decrease of $273,000 which will reduce the fundraising office by one-third, with the balance of funds to be provided from non-Federal sources. This also applies to the fiscal year 1990 funds which were reprogrammed to initiate this effort. Of the remaining funds for the fundraising office, a reduction of $79,000 is due to applying the 25 percent lapse rate to two-thirds of the request for 11 new positions. There is a reduction of $35,000 for the lapse rate for three positions for central administration. For the care and custody of collections, there is a reduction of $50,000 for reducing two positions, $45,000 for the lapse rate for the remaining 5 new positions, and $55,000 for support costs. There is also a reduction of $500,000 for the addition to the building in the Bronx; these funds are provided in the new construction account. For planning and coordination, there is a reduction of $184,000 for 4 positions, $73,000 for the lapse rate for the remaining 6 positions, and $125,000 for support costs. Under Native American staff development, there is a decrease of $128,000 for the lapse rate for 12 new positions. There is also a reduction of $71,000 for the lapse rate for 5 new positions for the Custom House and support costs, as well as a reduction of $150,000 for planning and design of the first exhibition (which leaves an increase of $600,000). The estimate for maintenance and security is reduced by $203,000, which consists of $70,000 for 2 positions, and $133,000 for the lapse rate for the remaining 21 positions. For Native American collections documentation research, there is a reduction of $250,000, which includes a decrease of $75,000 for 3 positions, $150,000 for the lapse rate for the remaining 15 positions, and $25,000 for support costs. Finally, there is a reduction of $51,000 for the special review committee on Native American materials, which consists of $31,000 for the lapse rate for four positions, and $20,000 for support costs.

For the National Museum of American Art, there is an increase of $2,000,000 for a joint program of the Museum and the National Institute for Conservation called Save Outdoor Sculpture. This program will inventory and assess the condition of all outdoor sculpture in the United States. The funds are to be matched on a 50-50 basis with non-Federal funds.

The Committee recommends an increase of $20,000 for the Hirshhorn museum, for the costs of the Quincentenary catalog. For the Cooper-Hewitt, there is an increase of $200,000, which includes 1 position and other costs for the education department, and funding to address the base deficiency. The Committee recommends an increase of $75,000 for the Anacostia Museum, to initiate a shuttle service between the Mall and the Museum. For the Traveling Exhibition Service, there is an increase of $1,400,000 and 24 positions which will enable the Service to increase the availability of its programs among American audiences, especially for smaller, budget-limited museums, many in non-urban areas, by reducing the participation fees that it now must charge to host museums.

Public service.—The Committee recommends an increase of $50,000 for the Quincentenary program of the Office of Folklife Programs.

International activities.—A decrease of $10,000 is recommended, which represents the 25 percent lapse rate applied to the one additional position included in the budget estimate for the Quincentenary.

Administration.—The Committee recommends a decrease of $533,000 for administration. Included are reductions of $62,000 to the special employment initiative, $8,000 to the office of the Inspector General, and $12,000 to facilities services for applying the 25 percent lapse rate. For the Office of the Treasurer, there is a decrease of $150,000, which consists of a reduction of $68,000 for two positions, and $82,000 for the lapse rate for the remaining 11 new positions. There is a reduction of $166,000 for information resource management, which includes $53,000 for the lapse rate for four positions, $13,000 for development contract support, and $100,000 for expanding the hardware and software capacity of the Bibliographic Information System. For personnel administration, there is a reduction of $71,000 for two positions, and a reduction of $64,000 for the lapse rate for the remaining seven positions.

Facilities services.—A net decrease of $169,000 is recommended for facilities services. Included is an increase of $168,000 for protection services, which will allow ten additional guards. This amount includes the 25 percent lapse rate. Under the office of plant services, there are reductions of $300,000 for utilities and $37,000 for rent.

The Committee also recommends a one time payment to the John F. Kennedy Center of $15,000,000 to eliminate the accumulated operating deficit of the Center. Elimination of the deficit will allow the Kennedy Center Board to go about its primary mission which is to bring to the nation's capital a performing arts center which is renowned nationally and internationally. This appropriation will permit a fresh start, eliminate a dependence on loans and use of advance ticket sales for current purposes. A more complete discussion of the Kennedy Center is included under the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts appropriation in the National Park Service.

MUSEUM AND RELATED RESEARCH

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

The Committee has included bill language which will allow the conversion of the American Institute for Indian Studies forward-funded reserve to an interest-bearing account, under the auspices of the American Embassy in India.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$6,424,000
Budget estimate, 1991	6,671,000
Recommended, 1991	6,671,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+247,000
Budget estimate, 1991	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,671,000, the budget estimate, for construction and improvements at the National Zoological Park. The amount provided includes $3,000,000 for phase I of the Tropical Science and Global Environmental Science Gallery, which is part of the Amazonia exhibition, $300,000 for design of the Hall of Humankind, and $1,871,000 for improvements at the Rock Creek facility. There is also a total of $1,500,000 for improvements at the Conservation and Research Center, Front Royal, Virginia.

REPAIR AND RESTORATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$26,469,000
Budget estimate, 1991	28,656,000
Recommended, 1991	31,356,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+4,887,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+2,700,000

The Committee recommends $31,356,000, an increase of $2,700,000 over the budget estimate, for repair and restoration of buildings. Included in the recommended amount is $13,930,000 to continue the major capital renewal program. The net increase consists of an increase of $3,000,000 for high priority repair and restoration projects; and a decrease of $300,000 to advanced planning and design, leaving $1,000,000, an increase of $267,000 over 1990. The Smithsonian should submit a list of the projects that will be accomplished with the increase to the Committee prior to October 1, 1990.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$8,320,000
Budget estimate, 1991	16,189,000
Recommended, 1991	15,989,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+7,669,000
Budget estimate, 1991	−200,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for construction, compared to the budget estimate by activity, is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	1,930	1,550	1,550	---
National Museum of the American Indian	1,620	8,130	7,430	-700
Natural History East Court Building	---	1,500	1,500	---
Minor construction, alterations and modifications	4,040	4,009	4,509	+500
Construction planning	730	1,000	1,000	---
Total, Construction	8,320	16,189	15,989	-200

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,989,000 for construction, a decrease of $200,000 from the budget estimate. Included is a reduction of $700,000 for construction of the National Museum of the American Indian, Custom House, leaving a balance of $6,000,000. This will bring the estimate for Federal funding into line with the expected one-third each State and local contributions of $8,000,000. There is also $1,000,000 for design of the storage building in Suitland, and $430,000 to continue planning for the Museum on the Mall, as well as an increase of $500,000, which represents the amount transferred from the salaries and expenses account for the addition to the Bronx building.

The Committee has included $1,500,000, the budget estimate, for the proposed Natural History East Court building, and has also included bill language making the funds available subject to authorization.

The recommended amount includes $1,000,000 for construction planning. The Committee intends that none of these funds be used for any planning or analyses related to the proposed National Air and Space Museum extension.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$40,161,000
Budget estimate, 1991	46,098,000
Recommended, 1991	46,276,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+6,115,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+178,000

The National Gallery of Art is one of the world's great galleries. Its magnificent works of art are displayed for the benefit of millions of visitors from across this nation and from other nations. The National Gallery of Art serves as an example of a successful cooperative endeavor between private individuals and institutions and the Federal Government. The many special exhibitions shown in the Gallery and then throughout the country bring great art treasures to Washington and the Nation.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $46,276,000 for salaries and expenses, an increase of $178,000 over the budget estimate. The amounts recommended by the Committee, compared to the budget estimates, are shown in the following table:

	(In thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Care and utilization of art collections	14,764	17,976	17,976	---
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	11,202	12,166	11,966	-200
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	8,686	9,582	9,582	---
General administration	5,609	6,374	6,374	---
Pay restoration	---	---	378	+378
Total, Salaries and Expenses	40,161	46,098	46,276	+178

Care and utilization of art collections.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $17,976,000, the budget estimate, for the care, and utilization of art collections.

Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds.—A decrease of $200,000 is recommended for the operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds, due to estimated savings in utility costs.

Protection of buildings, grounds, and contents.—The Committee recommends $9,582,000, the budget estimate, for protection of buildings, grounds, and contents.

General administration.—The Committee recommends $6,374,000, the budget estimate, for general administration.

The Committee has also included an increase of $378,000 to provide full funding of the 1991 pay raise.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$1,795,000
Budget estimate, 1991	2,805,000
Recommended, 1991	3,205,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+1,410,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,205,000, an increase of $400,000 over the budget estimate, for repair, restoration and renovation projects in both the East and West buildings of the National Gallery of Art. The recommended amount includes a general decrease of $200,000, and an increase of $600,000 for initial planning for the proposed East Building expansion.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$4,639,000
Budget estimate, 1991	5,074,000
Recommended, 1991	5,074,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+435,000
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is a unique institution with a special mission to serve as a living memorial to the late Woodrow Wilson. The Center performs this mandate through its role as an international institute for advanced study as well as a facilitator for discussions among scholars, public officials, journalists and business leaders from across the country on major long-term issues facing America and the world.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 by activity is as follows:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Fellowship program	1,534	1,620	1,620	---
Scholar support	300	373	373	---
Public service	1,103	1,197	1,197	---
General administration	747	791	791	---
Smithsonian fee	75	75	75	---
Conference planning	548	667	667	---
Space	332	351	351	---
Total, Salaries and Expenses	4,639	5,074	5,074	---

The Committee recommends $5,074,000 for fiscal year 1991, which is the amount requested by the Administration. The Committee is encouraged by the progress the Wilson Center has made in eliminating the deficit associated with the Wilson Quarterly, and in organizing and streamlining the Center's programs. The Committee recommends an increase of 3 FTEs for the Center using available funds. The Committee expects the Center to work with the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation to reach a mutually acceptable understanding of the accommodations that may be made available to the Wilson Center within the International and Cultural Trade Center.

PAYMENT TO ENDOWMENT CHALLENGE FUND

The Committee has recommended the inclusion of bill language to extend the availability of funds appropriated in fiscal year 1989 for an endowment challenge fund for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. As of mid-September of this year, the Center had been able to raise about $475,000 of the $900,000 required to obtain the full Federal appropriation of $300,000. Bill language included for fiscal year 1991 would reappropriate the balance of the endowment challenge fund as of September 30, 1990, to be matched on a three-to-one basis by private funds, to continue the Center's fundraising efforts. These funds are to remain available until September 30, 1992.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities was created by Congress in 1965. Since its establishment, it has received strong bipartisan support over the years both in Congress and in the White House. Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter, who were men of strongly different philosophies on the purpose and function of government, all approved the Congressional declaration that financial assistance for the arts and the humanities is a proper responsibility of the Federal Government in encouraging and enriching the human mind and spirit and in fostering the creativity of the American people. These Presidents requested increased amounts in support of our cultural heritage and development in their budgets, and each year this Committee and the Congress overwhelmingly approved such increases.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$144,105,000
Budget estimate, 1991	147,000,000
Recommended, 1991	152,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+7,895,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+5,000,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Grants				
Program Grants				
Arts in Education	5,600	7,600	7,600	---
Dance	8,850	8,750	9,850	+1,100
Design arts	4,150	4,150	4,200	+50
Expansion arts	6,500	6,500	6,500	---
Folk arts	3,300	3,300	3,300	---
Inter-arts	4,000	4,000	4,100	+100
Literature	5,000	5,000	5,000	---
Media arts	12,000	11,900	12,700	+800
Museums	11,400	11,300	11,450	+150
Music	12,200	12,000	12,900	+900
Opera-Musical Theater	4,200	4,100	4,900	+800
Local Programs	2,600	2,600	2,600	---
Theater	10,800	10,800	11,000	+200
Visual arts	6,100	6,100	6,100	---
Advancement	1,300	1,300	1,300	---
Challenge	300	300	300	---
Subtotal, Program Grants	98,300	99,700	103,800	+4,100
State programs	26,000	26,100	27,000	+900
Subtotal, Grants	124,300	125,800	130,800	+5,000
Unallocated reduction	-45	---	---	---
Administrative Areas				
Policy planning and research	1,000	900	900	---
Administration	18,600	20,300	20,300	---
Commission support	250	---	---	---
Subtotal, Administrative Areas	19,850	21,200	21,200	---
Total, Grants and Administration	144,105	147,000	152,000	+5,000

Of the $130,800,000 recommended for the support of projects and productions pursuant to section 5(c) of the authorization not less than 20 percent shall be available for assistance to States.

The Committee is impressed with the potential of work being done to aid teachers throughout the country in learning how to integrate art into the general curriculum, to utilize art to foster children's learning skills, and to encourage improved arts instruction. This effort has been primarily implemented through two centers of arts education supported in part by the National Endowment for the Arts. Given the positive potential of this effort, the Committee accordingly recommends that the Endowment support such arts education efforts through its arts-in-education funds as well as other appropriate discretionary funds, including such funds as are deemed necessary to continue the work of such centers.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$27,150,000
Budget estimate, 1991	28,000,000
Recommended, 1991	28,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+850,000
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $28,000,000, the budget request, for matching grants, of which $15,000,000 is for challenge grants and $13,000,000 is for Treasury funds.

Treasury funds are used to accomplish the same goals as definite funds provided under the grants and administration account except that they require at least a one-to-one match from private monies.

Challenge grants are awarded to cultural institutions or groups of cultural institutions that have demonstrated a commitment to artistic quality and have arts programs of recognized national significance. The funds are used to broaden the base of contributed support and achieve financial stability. If one takes into consideration the minimum three-to-one matching element of the challenge grants program, the amount of new money which would be available to cultural institutions during the time period for which funds are being provided should exceed $68,000,000.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$130,583,000
Budget estimate, 1991	137,850,000
Recommended, 1991	143,550,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+12,967,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+5,700,000

The Committee recommends a total of $170,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities. This represents an increase of $12,967,000 above the 1990 appropriation and $5,700,000 above the 1991 request.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	(In thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Grants				
Program Grants				
Public Programs				
Media Grants	9,269	9,200	9,200	---
Museums and Historical Organizations	8,776	9,100	9,100	---
Public humanities projects	2,268	2,200	2,200	---
Humanities projects in libraries	2,761	2,600	2,800	+200
Subtotal Public Programs	23,074	23,100	23,300	+200
Education programs	15,974	17,900	17,900	---
Fellowships and seminars	15,343	15,300	15,300	---
Research grants	16,763	18,600	18,600	---
Subtotal, Program Grants	71,154	74,900	75,100	+200
State programs	25,637	26,000	27,000	+1,000
Office of Preservation	17,453	19,000	23,500	+4,500
Subtotal, Grants	114,244	119,900	125,600	+5,700
Administrative Areas				
Administration	16,339	17,950	17,950	---
Total, Grants and Administration	130,583	137,850	143,550	+5,700

Of the $125,600,000 recommended for the support of projects and productions pursuant to section 7(c) of the Act, not less than 20 per centum shall be available for assistance to States.

The Committee continues its strong support for programs in the Office of Preservation. The National Heritage Preservation Program which was successfully begun in fiscal year 1990 is continued in 1991 at a level of $7,000,000, an increase of $2,800,000 above the 1990 level and the 1991 request. In addition, for the brittle books program, the Committee recommends an increase of $1,700,000. This includes $800,000 to keep the program funded in accordance with the schedule established in 1988 and $900,000 for repair of books damaged in the filming process.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$26,327,000
Budget estimate, 1991	27,150,000
Recommended, 1991	27,150,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+823,000
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $27,150,000 for matching grants, of which $15,150,000 is for challenge grants and $12,000,000 is for Treasury funds.

Treasury funds are used to accomplish the same goals as definite funds provided under the grants and administration account except that they require at least a one-to-one match from private monies.

The purpose of challenge grants is to encourage new and increased sources of support on a continuing basis for our Nation's artistic and humanistic institutions. The challenge grants, which are of a limited duration, are an important complement to other Endowment program categories which provide ongoing support to groups of highest quality. If one takes into consideration the minimum three-to-one matching element of the challenge grants program, the amount of new money which would be available to cultural institutions during the time period for which funds are being provided should exceed $60,000,000.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$22,675,000
Budget estimate, 1991	24,000,000
Recommended, 1991	28,040,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+5,365,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+4,040,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 is shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1990 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Estimates
Operating support grants	18,025	18,670	22,400	+3,730
Conservation grants	3,200	3,690	4,000	+310
Services to the profession	250	250	250	---
Program administration	1,200	1,390	1,390	---
Total, Institute of Museum Services	22,675	24,000	28,040	+4,040

The $28,040,000 provided is an increase of $4,040,000 over the request. Of the increase, $3,730,000 is for general operating support and $310,000 is for conservation project support. With the increase in general operating support, approximately 50 more qualified museums will be able to receive a grant. With this increase, approximately one-third of the museums which apply will be able to receive an award.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee is not continuing the restrictions on subgranting in place in fiscal year 1990. The Committee recognizes that the experience from the enhanced oversight of grants with these organizations initiated this fiscal year indicates that the level of oversight applied before fiscal year 1990 is adequate and effective.

The Committee has included bill language to prevent the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities from requiring an affidavit respecting the content of a grant. Testimony before the Committee presented no compelling reason for such an affidavit and the Committee believes it is untenable.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$509,000
Budget estimate, 1991	549,000
Recommended, 1991	637,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+128,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+88,000

The Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910 to meet the growing need for a permanent body to advise the government on matters pertaining to the arts, and particularly, to guide the architectural development of Washington. Over the years the Commission's scope has been expanded to include advice on areas such as plans for parks, public buildings, location of national monuments and development of public squares. As a result, the Commission annually reviews approximately 500 projects. In fiscal year 1988 the Commission was given responsibility for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program.

The Committee recommends $637,000 for the Commission of Fine Arts, an increase of $88,000 above the fiscal year 1991 budget request. Increases include $13,000 for the administration of the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program, $19,000 to fund fully salary and benefits costs, and $56,000 to provide for increased rental costs associated with the Commission's recent relocation.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$5,427,000
Budget estimate, 1991	....
Recommended, 1991	6,250,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+823,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+6,250,000

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program was established in Public Law 99-190 to support artistic and cultural programs in the Nation's Capital. For fiscal year 1991, the Committee recommends $6,250,000, an increase of $823,000 above the fiscal year 1990 level. No funds were included for this program in the budget request.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$1,894,000
Budget estimate, 1991	2,238,000
Recommended, 1991	2,238,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+344,000
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Its mandate is to further the national policy of preserving historic and cultural resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The Council advises the President and Congress on preservation matters and provides consultation on historic properties threatened by Federal action.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,238,000, which is the amount requested in the budget. The Committee added two FTEs to the Council's budget in fiscal year 1990 and the Council has requested an additional two FTEs in fiscal year 1991. The Committee supports this additional staffing which is needed to address the large volume of cases handled by the Council and to begin to address the casework backlog. The Committee expects the Council to report quarterly on efforts to reduce the casework backlog and to reflect, in its fiscal year 1992 budget request, the additional staff needed to eliminate the backlog and the delays in case processing and to maintain an acceptable case processing rate.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$3,090,000
Budget estimate, 1991	3,258,000
Recommended, 1991	3,448,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+358,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+190,000

The National Capital Planning Act of 1952 designated the National Capital Planning Commission as the central planning agency for the Federal government in the National Capital Region. The three major functions of the Commission are to prepare the federal elements of the National Capital Comprehensive Plan, prepare an annual report on a five-year projection of the Federal Capital Improvement Program, and review plans and proposals submitted to the Commission.

To support this mission, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,448,000, an increase of $190,000 above the fiscal year 1991 budget request. The recommended increase includes $180,000 to fully fund the 50 FTEs included in the Commission's budget and $10,000 for travel costs. The increase recommended for travel costs is needed to provide a more reasonable travel allowance for the agency than the $20,000 requested in the budget. The level recommended by the Committee, while an increase over the request, is still below the actual travel costs incurred in fiscal year 1989.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$28,000
Budget estimate, 1991	28,000
Recommended, 1991	28,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	....
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The Commission, in conjunction with the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior, is responsible for having plans prepared for completion of a suitable memorial to the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The Committee recommends an appropriation of $28,000, the fiscal year 1991 budget request. This appropriation will allow the Commission to continue to operate at the fiscal year 1990 level. The Committee also has recommended funds in the amount of $3,944,000 in the National Park Service account for construction of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial. The Commission, in conjunction with the National Park Service, estimates that the total cost to construct the memorial is $46,000,000, and that it will take four years to complete construction. The Congress appropriated $5,852,000 in fiscal year 1990 to initiate construction.

In June 1990, the Commission of Fine Arts gave final approval to the memorial plans, including reductions in the amount of granite and paving to be used in the memorial. The FDR Memorial Commission, in cooperation with the National Park Service, is to report to the Committee by January 15, 1991 with a revised cost estimate for the memorial, consistent with the modifications approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. In addition, the Committee is to be notified of the agreement reached between the Park Service and the running community on modifications to the current road race site prior to obligation of construction funds by the Park Service.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$2,375,000
Budget estimate, 1991	2,465,000
Recommended, 1991	2,365,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	−10,000
Budget estimate, 1991	−100,000

The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation has made great strides since its establishment in 1972 in rehabilitating and upgrading the area on, and adjacent to, Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House. The corporation has revived a vital component of downtown Washington which serves as a ceremonial link between the Executive and Legislative branches of government.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,365,000 for salaries and expenses, a reduction of $10,000 from the fiscal year 1990 level and $100,000 below the fiscal year 1991 budget request. This reduction is the result of savings from salaries, benefits, and other administrative costs associated with a gradually reduced level of staffing as the Corporation approaches program completion.

Again this year, the Committee fails to understand the Corporation's requested increases in salaries and expenses as staffing is being reduced. In the event such increases are proposed in future budget requests, they must be justified more fully if they are to receive serious consideration.

The Committee expects the Corporation to work with the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars to reach a mutually acceptable understanding of the accommodations that may be made available to the Wilson Center within the International and Cultural Trade Center.

LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$100,000
Budget estimate, 1991	5,000,000
Recommended, 1991	5,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+4,900,000
Budget estimate, 1991	....

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1991, which is the amount requested in the budget, to provide borrowing authority for land acquisition required to fulfill the Corporation's mandate.

The Committee understands that the last area to be developed is square 406 and that these funds would be associated with acquisitions in that area.

PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$3,150,000
Budget estimate, 1991	4,705,000
Recommended, 1991	4,805,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+1,655,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+100,000

The public development appropriation includes relocation assistance for displaced businesses, historic preservation and development rights, demolition, parks and open spaces.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,805,000 for fiscal year 1991, an increase of $100,000 above the budget request. The recommended increase is to continue to fund cultural activities in public open spaces at the same level as in fiscal year 1990.

United States Holocaust Memorial Council

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

Appropriation enacted, 1990	$2,297,000
Budget estimate, 1991	3,304,000
Recommended, 1991	7,554,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1990	+5,257,000
Budget estimate, 1991	+4,250,000

The United States Holocaust Memorial Council was established in 1980 by Public Law 96-388. Its purposes as set forth in that legislation are to:

(1) provide for appropriate ways for the Nation to commemorate the Days of Remembrance, as an annual, national, civic commemoration of the holocaust, and encourage and sponsor appropriate observances of such Days of Remembrance throughout the United States;

(2) plan, construct, and oversee the operation of, a permanent living memorial museum to the victims of the Holocaust, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior and other Federal agencies; and

(3) develop a plan for carrying out the recommendations of the President's Commission on the Holocaust in its report to the President of September 27, 1979.

Pursuant to that authorization and direction, the Council has engaged in an active fund-raising campaign to raise the funds necessary to construct a memorial and museum to the Holocaust. To date it has raised about $90 million and construction of its memorial and museum is well underway. The building is scheduled to be completed in 1993.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,554,000 for fiscal year 1991, an increase of $4,250,000 above the Administration's budget request. The increase provides $250,000 for the Council to assume responsibility for the "Remember the Children" traveling exhibit formerly handled by the Smithsonian Institution. Funds will be used to improve the sound quality and to continue touring the exhibit. The Council is also engaged in conducting an active educational initiative throughout the country, and $4,000,000 is included for that purpose.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends continuation of several provisions carried in previous bills as follows:

—Limitation on non-competitive leasing of oil and natural gas on the Shawnee National Forest, Illinois;

—Prohibition on assessments unless approved by the Committees on Appropriations;

—Employment funded by this Act shall not be subject to any personnel ceiling;

—Pay raises funded by this Act shall be absorbed within the levels appropriated in this Act;

—Prohibition on cutting giant sequoias on Federal lands;

—Prohibition on oil, gas, or geothermal leases in certain areas of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington;

—Prohibition of deer hunting on the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, Florida; and

—Secretaries of Interior, Energy, and Smithsonian Institution may contract with local and State governments for fire suppression.

The Committee has deleted a provision prohibiting challenges to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management plans solely on the basis they are outdated.

Bill language is recommended placing a floor on payments made to the Oregon and California land grant counties and National Forests affected by decisions relating to the Northern Spotted Owl of 90 percent of the average payment from receipts collected in fiscal years 1988 through 1990. In no event will the payment exceed actual fiscal year 1991 receipts.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is in the process of foreclosing on the Little Earth Housing project in the city of Minneapolis. This housing project has been occupied predominantly by Indians since it first opened in 1972. The project has a long history of problems and has been involved in litigation for the past several years. The courts have now authorized the Department to proceed with its foreclosure process, however, it is the concern of the city and the residents that the project not lose its Indian character. Because of the changing nature of applicants for these housing units, there is real concern that this will happen if some form of Indian preference is not used in the residence selection process. Although Federal law allows the establishment of Indian Housing Authorities through State law, the Department refuses to accept this type of arrangement. Instead, it is trying to establish a new Indian reservation in the heart of the city by using existing authority in the Department of the Interior to transfer its foreclosed property to an Indian tribe for the purpose of creating a tribal Indian Housing Authority. The tribe which would receive the property is not only a different tribe from the majority of residents of the Little Earth housing project, it is also located outside of the city and, at the present time, has no direct relationship with the city. A limitation is included to slow down this process and give the city time to review the proposal and negotiate with the tribe for purposes of determining the true nature of governmental authority and responsibility under this type of arrangement.

RESCISSIONS

Pursuant to Clause 1(b), Rule X of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill.

RESCISSIONS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Department and activity	Amounts recommended for rescissions
Department of the Interior	
Land and Water Conservation Fund (contract authority)	$30,000,000

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to Clause 1(b), Rule X of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the transfer of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

The table shows the appropriations affected by such transfers.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount
General fund of the Treasury	$96,280,000	Forest Service, construction	$96,280,000
General fund of the Treasury	20,700,000	Department of Energy, Alternative fuels production.	20,700,000
Department of Defense, Defense Production Act Purchases	6,000,000	Bureau of Mines, Mines and minerals	6,000,000

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3, rule XXI of the rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law. In most instances these provisions have been included in prior appropriations Acts.

The bill provides that certain appropriations items remain available until expended or extends the availability of funds beyond the fiscal year where programs or projects are continuing in nature under the provisions of authorizing legislation but for which that legislation does not specifically authorize such extended availability. Most of these items have been carried in previous appropriations Acts. This authority tends to result in savings by preventing the practice of committing funds at the end of the fiscal year.

The bill includes, in certain instances, limitations on the obligation of funds for particular functions or programs. These limitations include restrictions on the obligation of funds for administrative expenses, travel expenses, the use of consultants, and programmatic areas within the overall jurisdiction of a particular agency.

The Committee has included limitations for official entertainment or reception and representation expenses for selected agencies in the bill.

Language is included in the various parts of the bill to continue ongoing activities of those Federal agencies which require annual authorization or additional legislation which to date has not been enacted.

Language is included under the Bureau of Land Management, Management of lands and resources, prohibiting the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros, and prohibiting the issuance of land patents for mining or mill site claims.

Language included under the Bureau of Land Management, Oregon and California grant lands, provides that a portion of the revenue (25 percent) otherwise due to the Oregon and California land grant counties under permanent authority from revenues from the Oregon and California grant lands be used instead by the Bureau, the Forest Service, and the Federal Highway Administration for construction, operation, maintenance, and other improvements of the O&C lands. This language or similar language has been carried in annual appropriations Acts since 1953.

Language is included under the Bureau of Land Management, Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures, to allow use of funds on any damaged public lands.

Language included under the Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, provides for the protection of lands for the State of Alaska. This activity is not specifically authorized by law. The State currently does not have in-house capability to provide fire protection for selected lands patented to the State. The Bureau of Land Management provides fire protection for the State on a reimbursable basis.

Language included under the Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, provides for surveys on lands other than those under the jurisdiction of BLM.

Language included under the Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, provides that appeals to grazing allotments on public rangelands must be taken within thirty days after receipt of a final allotment.

Language included under the Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, provides for payment of costs connected with using volunteers, and for nonmonetary awards of nominal value to those who make contributions to Bureau programs.

Language included under the Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, provide up to $400 for uniform allowances for each uniformed employee.

Language is included under the Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, authorizing cooperative agreements for challenge cost-share programs notwithstanding the provisions of the Federal Grants and Cooperative Agreements Act of 1977.

Language is included under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource management, allowing for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge. Without this language, the long-horned cattle would have to be removed from the refuge. Language is also included providing for a Youth Conservation Corps program and providing that the Service may perform work in the sea lamprey program on a reimbursable basis with the reimbursements to be treated as Intragovernmental Funds.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Construction and Anadromous Fish, allowing for a procurement for facilities at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center and the Seattle fisheries research center to include the full scope of the facilities.

Language is included under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Administrative provisions, for repair of damage to public roads, options for the purchase of land of not to exceed $1; installation of certain recreation facilities; the maintenance and improvement of aquaria; the acceptance of donated aircraft; and transferring certain taxes collected prior to October 1, 1984 to the Sport Fish Restoration account. These provisions allow for a more efficient operation and management of the programs administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Language is included under the National Park Service, Operation of the National Park System, to allow road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis. This provision has been included in annual appropriations Acts since 1954.

Language is included under the National Park Service, Operation of the National Park System, to preclude entering into future concessionaire contracts that do not include a termination for cause clause. Language is also included providing for a Youth Conservation Corps program and reorganizing the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs.

Language is included under the National Park Service, Construction, providing payments to communities to assist in protecting Mammoth Cave National Park from groundwater pollution.

Language is included under the National Park Service, Land acquisition and State assistance, to acquire Saxton House in Canton, Ohio and to provide a grant to the State of Florida and Broward County to purchase and manage land near Everglades National Park.

Language is included under National Park Service, Administrative provisions, to allow for the transportation of children in nearby communities to and from any unit of the National Park System; for options for the purchase of land at not to exceed $1; for procurement and delivery of medical services in park units; for use of helicopters and motorized equipment to remove feral horses and burros at Death Valley National Monument; for emergency law enforcement situations; and to change the name of a visitor center.

Language is included under the National Park Service, Administrative provisions, to prevent funds appropriated to the National Park Service from being used to add industrial facilities to the list of National Historic Landmarks without the consent of the owner.

Language is included under the National Park Service, Administrative provisions, to prevent funds appropriated to the National Park Service from being used to designate any operating scientific institution or facility as eligible for National Historic Landmark status or for listing on the National Historic Register without the consent of the appropriate authorities of the institution or facility.

Language is included under National Park Service, Administrative provisions, allowing the recovery of all costs associated with special use permits and the crediting of reimbursements to the current appropriation; giving the National Park Service authority to repair bridges on a rail excursion line; and preventing the implementation of an agreement for the redevelopment of the southern end of Ellis Island until 30 legislative days have elapsed from the time the Congress is notified of the plans.

Language is included under Geological Survey, Surveys, investigations and research, to change the definition of funds received from outside sources in cooperative programs, so that these contributions are not subject to sequestration.

Language is included under Geological Survey, Working capital fund, establishing the fund for administrative, computer, and telecommunications services, including merging the existing telecommunications amortization fund.

Language is included under Geological Survey, Administrative provisions, for the reimbursement of the GSA for security guard services; for contracting for topographic maps and geophysical or other surveys; for the use of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements; and for provision of nonmonetary awards of nominal value to those who make contributions to Geological Survey programs.

Language is included under Minerals Management Service, Leasing and royalty management, authorizing the payment of late interest; providing up to $400 for uniform allowances for each uniformed employee; providing for use of bond forfeitures for rehabilitation work; providing for reasonable expenses related to volunteer beach and marine clean-up activities; providing for refunds for overpayments on Indian allottee leases; and subtracting the costs of collection from mineral receipts prior to distribution.

Language is included under Bureau of Mines, Mines and minerals, prohibiting closure or consolidation of any research center or the sale of any helium facilities currently in operation.

Language is included under Bureau of Mines, Administrative provisions, to allow the sale of metal or mineral products manufactured in pilot plant projects and for the acceptance of contributions from other sources and for cooperative projects.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Regulation and technology, to allow use of performance bond forfeitures by the regulatory authority to conduct reclamation activities; provide up to $400 for uniform allowances for each uniformed employee; and allowing utilization of monies collected pursuant to assessment of civil penalties to reclaim lands affected by coal mining after August 3, 1977.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Regulation and technology, providing that the Secretary of the Interior shall abide by the terms of the Kentucky Settlement Agreement, and permitting payment to State and tribal personnel of travel and per diem expenses for training.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Abandoned mine reclamation fund, to limit the administrative expenses associated with RAMP type agreements entered into by the States to 15 percent. Language also is included which prohibits the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement from awarding reclamation grants to States which do not have an adequate penalty assessment and violator information system or which are not adequately enforcing section 521(b) of Public Law, 95-87.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Abandoned mine reclamation fund, which maintains 23 full time equivalents for the Anthracite Reclamation Program at the Wilkes-Barre field office and which allows acquisition of property and relocation of families affected by the Centralia, PA mine fire.

Language is included under the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, for advance payments to Indian schools and business enterprises. Language also is included to prohibit BIA funds from being used to match programs funded under the Vocational Educational Act of 1963, as amended.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, providing for the use of funds for maintenance of tribally-owned hatcheries, prohibiting the transfer of tribal or individual trust funds and the commencement of the statute of limitations until certain conditions have been met, providing a grant to the Close-Up foundation, providing that self-governance funds not be made available until compacts are submitted to Congress, and directing the payment of severance pay and accrued leave to certain former Bureau employees who elected not to be under the personnel system of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Construction, providing that 6 percent of Federal Highway Trust Fund contract authority may be used for management costs, providing for the use of funds for rehabilitation of tribally-owned fish hatcheries, providing for the transfer of Navajo Irrigation project funds to the Bureau of Reclamation, and prohibiting the transfer of the Safety of Dams program to the Bureau of Reclamation.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Miscellaneous payments to Indians, providing that funds appropriated pursuant to Public Law 100-383 are not subject to distribution among the Regional Corporations and that up to 5 percent of income earned on the Puyallup Settlement Act trust fund may be used by the fund's Board for administrative purposes.

Language is included under Territorial and International Affairs, Administration of Territories, authorizing Territorial governments to make purchases through the General Services Administration, requiring audits of the financial transactions of the Territorial governments by the General Accounting Office, providing grant funding under certain terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands, providing a grant to the Close-Up foundation, and providing for territorial participation and cost-sharing in the operations and maintenance assistance program.

Language is included under Territorial and International Affairs, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, authorizing the government of the Trust Territory to make purchases through the General Services Administration, requiring audits of the financial transactions of the Trust Territory government by the General Accounting Office; and providing that if the Palau Compact is implemented before October 1, 1991, all funds appropriated and obligated for

Palau under this account, shall be credited as an offset to fiscal year 1991 payments under the compact. Language is also included providing funds for settlement of beach and reef damage claims on Kosrae Island, and earmarking Palau grants for the College of Micronesia.

Language is included under Territorial and International Affairs, Compact of Free Association, providing for the effective date of the Palau Compact.

Language is included under Office of the Secretary, Administrative provisions, prohibiting the use of working capital or consolidated working funds to augment certain offices.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to consolidate services and receive reimbursement for said services.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to allow for obligations in connection with contracts issued by GSA for services or rentals for periods not in excess of 12 months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, allowing funds to be used to buy insurance on vehicles in Canada and Mexico; and prohibiting use of funds for certain employee details.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, prohibiting changing the name of Mount McKinley; and prohibiting non-Federal management on Matagorda Island, Texas, unless ratified by law.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, restricting various preleasing, leasing, exploration, and drilling activities within the Outer Continental Shelf in the Georges Bank-North Atlantic planning area, Mid-Atlantic planning area, Eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area, North Aleutian Basin planning area, Northern, Southern and Central California planning areas, and Washington and Oregon planning area.

Language is included under the Forest Service, State and private forestry, for a grant for the study of the Sterling Forest.

Language is included under the Forest Service, National forest system, providing for unobligated balances to be merged and remain available until September 30, 1992.

Language is included under the Forest Service, Acquisition of lands to complete exchanges, and Acquisition of lands for National forest special acts, to provide that revenues and funds deposited are made available for appropriation.

Language is included under the Forest Service, Range Betterment Fund, to provide that 6 percent of the funds may be used for administrative expenses.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, permitting funds received for timber salvage sales to be spent on any National forest.

Language is included under the Forest Service, Administrative provisions, limiting the availability of funds to change the boundaries of or abolish any region or to move or close any regional office. Language is also provided to allow for advances for fire fighting and emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands, provide up to $400 for uniform allowances for each uniformed employee and to provide that proceeds from the sale of aircraft may be used to purchase replacement aircraft.

Language is included under the Forest Service, Administrative provisions, to prevent a change in the Forest Service appropriation structure without advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and for a Youth Conservation Corps program.

Language is included under the Forest Service, Administrative provisions, allowing funds to be used through the Agency for International Development and the Office of International Cooperation and Development for work in foreign countries, and to support forestry activities outside of the United States. Money collected from States for fire suppression may be used for authorized programs.

Language is included under the Forest Service, Administrative provisions, to prohibit transfer of funds among appropriations without advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and to prohibit transfer of funds to the working capital fund of the Department of Agriculture without approval of the Chief of the Forest Service.

Language is included under the Forest Service, Administrative provisions, allowing the reimbursement of employees for employment-related expenses, prohibiting issuance of a special use authorization in California until two required studies have been submitted to the Congress and reviewed, naming a mountain peak for Hulda Crooks providing for nonmonetary awards, providing for cooperative agreements under the challenge cost-share program, and limiting the amount of funds to be made available for the Tongass NF from the Tongass Timber Supply Fund.

Language is included under the Forest Service, Administrative provisions, prohibiting the use of funds to be spent on even-age management practices in two National Forests, prohibiting the use of funds to issue a permit for a motel-restaurant in the Allegheny NF, and authorizing a non-competitive exchange of timber in Colorado.

Language is included under the Department of Energy, Clean coal technology, allowing unneeded funds from one procurement to be applied to other procurements for projects for which cooperative agreements are already in place, allowing withholding of confidential information for up to five years, establishing an employment minimum, and adjusting reporting requirements from legislative to calendar days at the end of a Congressional session.

Language is included under the Department of Energy, Fossil energy research and development, which places a limitation on the field testing of nuclear explosives for the recovery of oil and gas, which provides for cost-shared programs in magnetohydrodynamics and Western oil shale, and which establishes a cost-shared cooperative program with States.

Language is included in the Department of Energy, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, providing that revenues from certain gas wells may be used for additional gas protection activity.

Language is included under the Department of Energy, Energy conservation, which provides for an allocation of grants to State and local programs, for a cost-shared steel and aluminum research program, and for a metal casting research center.

Language is included under the Department of Energy, Strategic Petroleum Reserve, prohibiting leasing of facilities.

Language is included under the Department of Energy, SPR petroleum account, which allows the sale of Naval Petroleum Reserve oil notwithstanding SPR fill rate limitations, which prohibits leasing of petroleum or petroleum products, and which places an outlay ceiling on the account.

Language is included under Administrative provisions, Department of Energy, limiting programs of price supports, loan guarantees, or leasing of facilities or petroleum and petroleum products for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to what is provided in appropriations acts; providing for the transfer of funds to other agencies of the Government; providing for retention of revenues by the Secretary of Energy on certain projects; requiring certain contracts be submitted to Congress prior to implementation; allowing acceptance of contributions and carrying out cooperative projects; providing for emergency transfer of funds to the Emergency preparedness appropriation; allowing contractors at Bartlesville, Oklahoma facilities to be for-profit or non-profit; and allowing obligations in connection with contracts for supplies and services for a period of not to exceed 12 months at any time during the fiscal year in annual appropriation accounts.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Indian health services, for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field and purchase of reprints; providing an educational loan program for physicians and health care professionals; providing for expenditure of funds transferred to IHS from the Department of Housing and Urban Development; providing for purchase and erection of portable buildings; providing that contracts and grants may be performed in two fiscal years and for a Self-Determination Fund; providing for use of collections under Title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, with limitations on types of projects; and providing for a competitive program for three health centers.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Indian health facilities, for the purchase of trailers and providing that construction funds may be used for site acquisition.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, providing that health care may be extended to non-Indians at Indian Health Service facilities.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, providing that no funds shall be available for initial lease of permanent structures, and to prevent the Indian Health Service from billing Indians in order to collect from third-party payers until Congress has agreed to implement a specific policy.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, allowing payment of expenses for meeting attendance, prohibiting imposition of personnel ceilings, specifying that certain funds shall not be subject to certain travel limitations, prohibiting the expenditure of funds to implement new eligibility regulations, and providing that funds be apportioned only in the appropriation structure in this Act.

Language is included under Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Salaries and expenses, defining eligible relocatees; prohibiting movement of any single Navajo or Navajo family unless a new or replacement home is available; limiting relocatees to one new or replacement home; and establishing a priority for relocation of Navajos to those certified eligible who have selected and received homesites on the Navajo reservation or selected a replacement residence off the Navajo reservation.

Language is included under Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, Payment to the Institute, providing that the Institute's budget proposal be transmitted to Congress concurrent with the President's budget, and providing that the Institute act as its own certifying officer.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Salaries and expenses, to allow for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations, providing that funds may be used to support American overseas research centers, and providing for the repayment of an operating deficit of the Kennedy Center.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Museum and related research, converting the American Institute for Indian Studies forward-funded reserve into an interest-bearing account.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park, and Repair and restoration of buildings, to construct facilities by contract or otherwise.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Repair and restoration of buildings, to permit the Smithsonian Institution to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price, and to provide funds for the East Court Building of the National Museum of Natural History subject to authorization.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Construction, to authorize the transfer of funds to the State of Arizona to assist in the construction or maintenance of access to the Whipple Observatory.

Language is included under the National Gallery of Art, Salaries and expenses, for payment in advance for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies and for restoration and repair of works of art by contract without advertising.

Language is included under National Gallery of Art, Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings, to perform work by contract or otherwise; and to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

Language is included under National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Matching grants, to allow for the obligation of current and preceding fiscal years' funds of gifts, bequests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

Language is included under the Institute of Museum Services, Grants and administration, limiting the Museum Services Board to three meetings during fiscal year 1991.

Language is included under National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Administrative provisions, prohibiting requiring the signing of an affidavit respecting the content of a product or a grant.

Language is included under the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and United States Holocaust Memorial Council, to restrict hiring anyone at Executive Level V or higher positions.

Title III—General provisions contains language carried in previous appropriations Acts, which limits the use of funds for the leasing of oil and natural gas by noncompetitive leasing within the boundaries of the Shawnee National Forest and prohibits use of funds to distribute literature either to promote or oppose legislative proposals on which Congressional action is incomplete.

Language is included in Title II—General provisions to prohibit the transfer of land in Minneapolis from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to an Indian tribe.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions to prohibit the use of funds to provide personal cooks, chauffeurs or other personal servants to any officer or employee; and to limit use of consulting services.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions to prohibit oil, gas or geothermal leasing in designated areas of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions to allow the Secretaries of Interior, Energy, Agriculture and Smithsonian Institution to enter contracts with State and local governmental entities for services related to fire suppression in any units under their jurisdiction.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions prohibiting assessments against programs funded in this bill, and prohibiting personnel ceilings except as provided by law.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions prohibiting the use of funds for planning, conducting or supervising deer hunting on the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions prohibiting the sale of giant sequoia trees; and providing for absorption of the fiscal year 1991 pay raise within amounts in the bill.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions amending the Federal Tort Claims Act with regard to Indian programs.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions placing a floor on payments to Oregon and California land grant counties and National Forests affected by Northern Spotted Owl decisions of 90% of fiscal year 1988–1990 receipts up to the total fiscal year 1991 receipts.

Language is included in Title III—General provisions appropriating $500,000 and providing for expedited judicial review relating to a proposed winter sports site in Washington.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 3

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

Public Law 101-121, under the heading "Department of Energy, Clean Coal Technology" is amended as follows:

For necessary expenses of, and associated with, Clean Coal Technology demonstrations pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5901 et seq., [$600,000,000 shall be made available on October 1, 1990, and shall remain available until expended, and $600,000,000 shall be made available on October 1, 1991, and shall remain available until expended] *$600,000,000 shall be made available as follows: $100,000,000 on September 1, 1991, $250,000,000 on October 1, 1991, and $250,000,000 on October 1, 1992, all such sums to remain available until expended for use in conjunction with a separate general request for proposals, and $600,000,000 shall be made available as follows: $150,000,000 on October 1, 1991, $225,000,000 on October 1, 1992, and $225,000,000 on October 1, 1993, all such sums to remain available until expended for use in conjunction with a separate general request for proposals*: *Provided,* That projects selected pursuant to a separate general request for proposals issued pursuant to each of these appropriations shall demonstrate technologies capable of retrofitting or repowering existing facilities and shall be subject to all provisos contained under this head in Public Laws 99-190, 100-202, and 100-446 as amended by this Act: *Provided further,* That the general request for proposals using funds becoming available on October 1, 1990, under this paragraph shall be issued no later than June 1, 1990, and projects resulting from such a solicitation must be selected no later than February 1, 1991: *Provided further,* That the general request for proposals using funds becoming available on October 1, 1991, under this paragraph shall be issued no later than September 1, 1991, and projects resulting from such a solicitation must be selected no later than May 1, 1992.

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTION OF OUTLAYS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[In thousands]

Budget authority	$11,784,608,000
Fiscal year 1991	8,133,069,000
Fiscal year 1992	3,134,501,000
Fiscal year 1993	801,865,000
Fiscal year 1994	222,438,000
Fiscal year 1995 and future years	−7,265,000

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the following information was provided to the Committee by the Congressional Budget Office.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(D) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local government is as follows:

[In thousands]

New budget authority	$1,007,866,000
Fiscal year 1991 outlays resulting therefrom	416,134,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1991 – PERMANENT AUTHORITY

[These funds become available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1990 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991 (3)	Fiscal year 1991 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1990 (4)
FEDERAL FUNDS			
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Land Management:			
Special acquisition of lands and minerals (authority to borrow)	1,300,000	1,300,000	....
Cook Inlet Region, Inc. property	150,825,000	....	-150,825,000
Operation and maintenance of quarters	250,000	250,000	....
Payments to Oklahoma, in lieu of taxes on Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribal lands	4,000	4,000	....
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes	980,000	980,000	....
Oregon and California grant lands, payments to counties	121,900,000	141,100,000	+19,200,000
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)	1,176,000	1,268,000	+92,000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands	3,253,000	3,231,000	-22,000
Payments to Alaska, National Petroleum Reserve	600,000	600,000	....
Payment to counties, national grasslands	520,000	519,000	-1,000
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	5,000,000	4,520,000	-480,000
Payments to Nevada from receipts on land sales	1,500,000	1,500,000	....
Minerals Management Service.			
Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act	471,043,000	482,686,000	+11,643,000
Geological Survey:			
Surveys, investigations, and research	250,000	250,000	....
Operation and maintenance of quarters	51,000	51,000	....

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:			
Migratory bird conservation account	30,600,000	30,600,000	....
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	....	10,000	+10,000
Payment to counties under the National Wildlife Refuge Fund	6,040,000	6,040,000	....
Operation and maintenance of quarters	1,736,000	1,769,000	+33,000
Federal aid in wildlife restoration	129,000,000	134,300,000	+5,300,000
Proceeds from sales, water resources development projects	200,000	200,000	....
National Park Service:			
Land acquisition (contract authority)	....	30,000,000	+30,000,000
Operation and maintenance of quarters	8,795,000	8,795,000	....
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	590,000	590,000	....
Payments to State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park	39,000	39,000	....
Operation, management, maintenace, and demolition of federally acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park	3,000	3,000	....
Delaware Water Gap, Route 209 operations	348,000	348,000	....
Bureau of Indian Affairs:			
Operation and maintenance of quarters	6,330,000	6,330,000	....
Claims and treaty obligations	2,000,000	2,000,000	....
Operation and maintenance, Indian irrigation systems	20,533,000	22,850,000	+2,317,000
Power systems, Indian irrigation projects	32,538,000	37,048,000	+4,510,000
Alaska resupply program	....	6,243,000	+6,243,000
Territorial and International Affairs:			
Compact of Free Association	161,238,000	149,238,000	-12,000,000
Payments to the U.S. Territories, fiscal assistance	70,000,000	75,000,000	+5,000,000
Total, Department of the Interior	1,228,642,000	1,149,662,000	-78,980,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1991 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued

[These funds become available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1990 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991 (3)	Fiscal year 1991 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1990 (4)
Department of Agriculture			
Forest Service:			
Operations and maintenance of quarters	5,770,000	5,888,000	+118,000
Expenses, brush disposal	64,662,000	66,279,000	+1,617,000
Licensee programs (Smokey Bear-Woodsy Owl)	119,000	118,000	-1,000
Restoration of forest lands and improvements	106,000	107,000	+1,000
Timber purchaser roads constructed by Forest Service	4,878,000	4,859,000	-19,000
Timber salvage sales	59,997,000	32,914,000	-27,083,000
Tongass timber supply fund	52,441,000	43,887,000	-8,554,000
Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis counties)	716,000	716,000	....
Payments to counties, National Grasslands	11,500,000	11,338,000	-162,000
Payments to States, National Forests Fund (25 percent fund)	350,700,000	353,575,000	+2,875,000
Total, Forest Service	550,889,000	519,681,000	-31,208,000
Department of Health and Human Services			
Indian Health Services:			
Tribal Health Administration	3.000,000	12,000	-2,988,000
Federal Indian Health Administration	....	2,988,000	+2,988,000
Total, Indian Health Services	3,000,000	3,000,000	....
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Federal Funds	1,782,531,000	1,672,343,000	-110,188,000

TRUST FUNDS

Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management:			
Land and resource management	600,000	600,000	
Bureau of Mines:			
Contributed funds	700,000	700,000	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:			
Sport fish restoration	205,639,000	212,400,000	+6,761,000
Contributed funds	4,165,000	4,165,000	
African Elephant Conservation Fund		1,300,000	+1,300,000
National Park Service:			
Donations	4,952,000	4,008,000	-944,000
Preservation, birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	8,000	8,000	
Bureau of Indian Affairs:			
Cooperative fund (Papago)	1,071,000	868,000	-203,000
Indian tribal funds	395,272,000	377,171,000	-18,101,000
Funds contributed for the advancement of the Indian race	47,000	43,000	-4,000
Total, Department of the Interior	612,454,000	601,263,000	-11,191,000

Department of Agriculture - Forest Service

Forest Service:			
Reforestation trust fund	30,000,000	30,000,000	
Cooperative work trust fund	315,117,000	329,502,000	+14,385,000
Total, Forest Service	345,117,000	359,502,000	+14,385,000

Other Independent Agencies

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation:			
Donations	5,000	5,000	
Institute of Museum Services:			
Gifts and donations	1,000	1,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1991 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued

[These funds become available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1990 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991 (3)	Fiscal year 1991 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1990 (4)
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:			
Gifts and donations (Arts)	30,000	30,000	....
Gifts and donations (Humanities)	600,000	100,000	-500,000
Smithsonian Institution:			
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, endowment challenge fund	270,000	270,000	....
Canal Zone biological area fund	150,000	150,000	....
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council:			
Gifts and donations	75,000	75,000	....
Total, other independent agencies	1,131,000	631,000	-500,000
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Trust Funds	958,702,000	961,396,000	+2,694,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1991 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1990 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1991 (6)
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
America the Beautiful					
America the Beautiful - Interior	....	(366,277,000)	....	....	(-366,277,000)
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of lands and resources	435,914,000	466,384,000	503,451,000	+67,537,000	+37,067,000
Firefighting	486,488,000	165,585,000	246,892,000	-239,596,000	+81,307,000
Construction and access	5,882,000	8,890,000	16,106,000	+10,224,000	+7,216,000
Payments in lieu of taxes	105,000,000	105,000,000	105,000,000	....	....
Land acquisition	12,556,000	24,278,000	16,228,000	+3,672,000	-8,050,000
Oregon and California grant lands	94,040,000	65,536,000	81,451,000	-12,589,000	+15,915,000
Range improvements (indefinite)	9,404,000	10,188,000	10,188,000	+784,000	....
Service charges, deposits, & forfeitures (indefinite)	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	....	....
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite)	99,000	100,000	100,000	+1,000	....
Total, Bureau of Land Management	1,155,383,000	851,961,000	985,416,000	-169,967,000	+133,455,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service					
Resource management	393,644,000	420,688,000	471,858,000	+78,214,000	+51,170,000
Construction and anadromous fish	58,098,000	33,273,000	68,375,000	+10,277,000	+35,102,000
Land acquisition	73,990,000	56,700,000	84,750,000	+10,760,000	+28,050,000
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	8,904,000	9,000,000	10,000,000	+1,096,000	+1,000,000
North American wetlands conservation fund	....	25,000,000	15,000,000	+15,000,000	-10,000,000
Rewards and operations	....	1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000	....

Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	534,636,000	545,661,000	650,983,000	+116,347,000	+105,322,000
National Park Service					
Operation of the national park system	767,804,000	830,804,000	874,178,000	+106,374,000	+43,374,000
National recreation and preservation	15,923,000	10,125,000	17,968,000	+2,045,000	+7,843,000
Historic preservation fund	32,308,000	33,665,000	34,665,000	+2,357,000	+1,000,000
Construction	197,407,000	99,766,000	227,111,000	+29,704,000	+127,345,000
(Liquidation of contract authority)	(12,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(52,700,000)	(+40,700,000)	(+32,700,000)
Urban park and recreation fund			20,000,000	+20,000,000	+20,000,000
Land acquisition and state assistance	87,502,000	80,153,000	152,386,000	+64,884,000	+72,233,000
Land and water conservation fund (rescission of contract authority)	-30,000,000	-30,000,000	-30,000,000		
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	9,118,000	8,150,000	21,150,000	+12,032,000	+13,000,000
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission	250,000		250,000		+250,000
Total, National Park Service (net)	1,080,312,000	1,032,663,000	1,317,708,000	+237,396,000	+285,045,000
Geological Survey					
Surveys, investigations, and research	484,402,000	506,578,000	571,904,000	+87,502,000	+65,326,000
Minerals Management Service					
Leasing and royalty management	176,042,000	194,252,000	200,128,000	+24,086,000	+5,876,000
Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing		558,000			-558,000
Total, Minerals Management Service	176,042,000	194,810,000	200,128,000	+24,086,000	+5,318,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1991 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1990 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1991 (6)
Bureau of Mines					
Mines and minerals	172,443,000	145,712,000	171,443,000	-1,000,000	+25,731,000
Transfer from Defense	6,000,000			-6,000,000	
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement					
Regulation and technology	102,728,000	110,845,000	112,027,000	+9,299,000	+1,182,000
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	192,772,000	149,896,000	199,406,000	+6,634,000	+49,510,000
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	295,500,000	260,741,000	311,433,000	+15,933,000	+50,692,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian Programs	1,021,488,000	1,018,185,000	1,364,259,000	+342,771,000	+346,074,000
Construction	136,850,000	103,099,000	166,935,000	+30,085,000	+63,836,000
Miscellaneous payments to Indians	191,864,000	52,407,000	53,931,000	-137,933,000	+1,524,000
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund	800,000		2,000,000	+1,200,000	+2,000,000
Revolving fund for loans (limitation on direct loans)		(9,000,000)	(9,000,000)	(+9,000,000)	
Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund	4,718,000	11,487,000	11,487,000	+6,769,000	
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)		(45,000,000)	(45,000,000)	(+45,000,000)	
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,355,720,000	1,185,178,000	1,598,612,000	+242,892,000	+413,434,000
Territorial and International Affairs					
Administration of territories	41,181,000	40,966,000	74,232,000	+33,051,000	+33,266,000

Interest rate differential	35,308,000	30,237,000	30,237,000	-5,071,000	
Total	76,489,000	71,203,000	104,469,000	+27,980,000	+33,266,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	32,927,000	30,600,000	51,450,000	+18,523,000	+20,850,000
Compact of Free Association	10,260,000	9,200,000	18,800,000	+8,540,000	+9,600,000
Mandatory payments	13,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-3,000,000	
Total	23,260,000	19,200,000	28,800,000	+5,540,000	+9,600,000
Total, Territorial Affairs	132,676,000	121,003,000	184,719,000	+52,043,000	+63,716,000
Departmental Offices					
Office of the Secretary	50,331,000	62,076,000	57,671,000	+7,340,000	-4,405,000
Oil spill emergency fund	7,279,000			-7,279,000	
Office of the Solicitor	25,305,000	26,485,000	26,883,000	+1,578,000	+398,000
Office of Inspector General	20,464,000	21,722,000	22,156,000	+1,692,000	+434,000
Construction Management	1,800,000	2,039,000	2,097,000	+297,000	+58,000
National Indian Gaming Commission	750,000	1,504,000	1,004,000	+254,000	-500,000
Total, Departmental Offices	105,929,000	113,826,000	109,811,000	+3,882,000	-4,015,000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	5,499,043,000	4,958,133,000	6,102,157,000	+603,114,000	+1,144,024,000
Appropriations	(5,529,043,000)	(4,988,133,000)	(6,132,157,000)	(+603,114,000)	(+1,144,024,000)
Definite	(5,513,540,000)	(4,971,845,000)	(6,115,869,000)	(+602,329,000)	(+1,144,024,000)
Indefinite	(15,503,000)	(16,288,000)	(16,288,000)	(+785,000)	
Rescission	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)		
(Liquidation of contract authority)	(12,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(52,700,000)	(+40,700,000)	(+32,700,000)
(Limitation on direct loans)		(9,000,000)	(9,000,000)	(+9,000,000)	
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)		(45,000,000)	(45,000,000)	(+45,000,000)	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1991 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1990 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1991 (6)
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Forest research	145,175,000	148,672,000	167,693,000	+22,518,000	+19,021,000
(By transfer)	(4,700,000)	....	....	(-4,700,000)	....
State and private forestry	104,248,000	231,617,000	132,806,000	+28,558,000	-98,811,000
(By transfer)	(6,900,000)	....	....	(-6,900,000)	....
National forest system	1,145,299,000	1,211,543,000	1,274,021,000	+128,722,000	+62,478,000
(By transfer)	(4,440,000)	....	....	(-4,440,000)	....
Forest Service firefighting	811,704,000	297,849,000	304,507,000	-507,197,000	+6,658,000
Construction	221,960,000	222,906,000	243,705,000	+21,745,000	+20,799,000
Timber receipts transfer to general fund (indefinite)	(-96,376,000)	(-96,280,000)	(-96,280,000)	(+96,000)	....
Timber purchaser credits	(112,000,000)	(116,249,000)	(110,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	(-6,249,000)
Land acquisition	63,433,000	88,869,000	92,579,000	+29,146,000	+3,710,000
Permanent, definite	(52,441,000)	(43,887,000)	(37,677,000)	(-14,764,000)	(-6,210,000)
Operation and maintenance of recreation facilities	....	9,084,000	....	....	-9,084,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts	1,054,000	1,103,000	1,103,000	+49,000	....
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (indefinite)	1,065,000	1,105,000	1,105,000	+40,000	....
Range betterment fund (indefinite)	4,643,000	4,578,000	4,578,000	-65,000	....
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	30,000	30,000	30,000	....	....

Early Winters land exchange			500,000	+500,000	+500,000
America the Beautiful - Agriculture		(263,869,000)			(-263,869,000)
Total, Forest Service	2,498,611,000	2,217,356,000	2,222,627,000	-275,984,000	+5,271,000
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Clean coal technology:					
Appropriation		-500,000,000	-500,000,000	-500,000,000	
Advance appropriations, fiscal year 1990	-156,000,000			+156,000,000	
Advance appropriations, fiscal year 1991	(631,000,000)			(-631,000,000)	
Advance appropriations, fiscal year 1992	(600,000,000)			(-600,000,000)	
Fossil energy research and development	416,539,000	202,309,000	443,258,000	+26,719,000	+240,949,000
Alternative fuels production			-9,600,000	-9,600,000	-9,600,000
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	189,439,000	210,610,000	224,310,000	+34,871,000	+13,700,000
Energy conservation	408,688,000	212,591,000	497,684,000	+88,996,000	+285,093,000
Economic regulation	18,300,000	16,408,000	16,816,000	-1,484,000	+408,000
Emergency preparedness	6,551,000	6,467,000	6,617,000	+66,000	+150,000
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	192,483,000	195,633,000	195,633,000	+3,150,000	
SPR petroleum account	224,310,000	119,935,000	119,935,000	-104,375,000	
Advance appropriations, fiscal year 1991	(108,458,000)			(-108,458,000)	
Advance appropriations, fiscal year 1992		(90,860,000)	(90,860,000)	(+90,860,000)	
Energy Information Administration	64,319,000	66,608,000	68,608,000	+4,289,000	+2,000,000
Total, Department of Energy:					
New budget (obligational) authority	1,364,629,000	530,561,000	1,063,261,000	-301,368,000	+532,700,000
Appropriations, fiscal year 1990	(1,364,629,000)	(530,561,000)	(1,063,261,000)	(-301,368,000)	(+532,700,000)
Advance appropriations, fiscal year 1991	(739,458,000)			(-739,458,000)	
Advance appropriations, fiscal year 1992	(600,000,000)	(90,860,000)	(90,860,000)	(-509,140,000)	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1991 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1990 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1991 (6)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Indian Health Service					
Indian health services	1,178,337,000	....	1,419,700,000	+241,363,000	+1,419,700,000
Tribal health administration	....	404,287,000	....	....	-404,287,000
Federal Indian health administration	....	874,637,000	....	....	-874,637,000
Indian health facilities	71,633,000	13,156,000	167,236,000	+95,603,000	+154,080,000
Total, Indian Health Service	1,249,970,000	1,292,080,000	1,586,936,000	+336,966,000	+294,856,000
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education					
Indian education	73,111,000	75,762,000	75,762,000	+2,651,000	....
Reappropriation	509,000	....	....	-509,000	....
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation					
Salaries and expenses	36,422,000	31,449,000	33,749,000	-2,673,000	+2,300,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development					
Payment to the Institute	4,305,000	4,347,000	5,673,000	+1,368,000	+1,326,000
Smithsonian Institution					
Salaries and expenses	225,480,000	256,174,000	274,342,000	+48,862,000	+18,168,000

Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park	6,424,000	6,671,000	6,671,000	+247,000	....
Repair and restoration of buildings	26,469,000	28,656,000	31,356,000	+4,887,000	+2,700,000
Construction	8,320,000	16,189,000	15,989,000	+7,669,000	-200,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution	266,693,000	307,690,000	328,358,000	+61,665,000	+20,668,000
National Gallery of Art					
Salaries and expenses	40,161,000	46,098,000	46,276,000	+6,115,000	+178,000
Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings	1,795,000	2,805,000	3,205,000	+1,410,000	+400,000
Total, National Gallery of Art	41,956,000	48,903,000	49,481,000	+7,525,000	+578,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars					
Salaries and expenses	4,639,000	5,074,000	5,074,000	+435,000	....
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and administration	144,105,000	147,000,000	152,000,000	+7,895,000	+5,000,000
Matching grants	27,150,000	28,000,000	28,000,000	+850,000	....
Total, National Endowment for the Arts	171,255,000	175,000,000	180,000,000	+8,745,000	+5,000,000
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and administration	130,583,000	137,850,000	143,550,000	+12,967,000	+5,700,000
Matching grants	26,327,000	27,150,000	27,150,000	+823,000	....
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities	156,910,000	165,000,000	170,700,000	+13,790,000	+5,700,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1991 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1990 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1991 (6)
Institute of Museum Services					
Grants and administration	22,675,000	24,000,000	28,040,000	+5,365,000	+4,040,000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	350,840,000	364,000,000	378,740,000	+27,900,000	+14,740,000
Commission of Fine Arts					
Salaries and expenses	509,000	549,000	637,000	+128,000	+88,000
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs					
Grants	5,427,000		6,250,000	+823,000	+6,250,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation					
Salaries and expenses	1,894,000	2,238,000	2,238,000	+344,000	
National Capital Planning Commission					
Salaries and expenses	3,090,000	3,258,000	3,448,000	+358,000	+190,000
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission					
Salaries and expenses	28,000	28,000	28,000		
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation					
Salaries and expenses	2,375,000	2,465,000	2,365,000	-10,000	-100,000
Land acquisition and development fund	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000		
Rescission	-4,900,000			+4,900,000	
Public development	3,150,000	4,705,000	4,805,000	+1,655,000	+100,000

Total, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation	5,625,000	12,170,000	12,170,000	+6,545,000	....
United States Holocaust Memorial Council					
Holocaust Memorial Council	2,297,000	3,304,000	7,554,000	+5,257,000	+4,250,000
Total, title II, Related Agencies:					
New budget (obligational) authority	5,910,555,000	4,898,769,000	5,781,986,000	-128,569,000	+883,217,000
Appropriations, fiscal year 1990	(5,910,555,000)	(4,898,769,000)	(5,781,986,000)	(-128,569,000)	(+883,217,000)
Definite	(5,909,238,000)	(4,893,086,000)	(5,776,303,000)	(-132,935,000)	(+883,217,000)
Indefinite	(6,217,000)	(5,683,000)	(5,683,000)	(-534,000)	....
Rescission	(-4,900,000)	....	....	(+4,900,000)	....
Advance appropriations, fiscal year 1991	(791,899,000)	(43,887,000)	(37,677,000)	(-754,222,000)	(-6,210,000)
Advance appropriations, fiscal year 1992	(600,000,000)	(90,860,000)	(90,860,000)	(-509,140,000)	....
(Timber receipt transfer to general fund, indefinite)	(-96,376,000)	(-96,280,000)	(-96,280,000)	(+96,000)	....
(Timber purchaser credits)	(112,000,000)	(116,249,000)	(110,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	(-6,249,000)
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	11,409,598,000	9,856,902,000	11,884,143,000	+474,545,000	+2,027,241,000
Appropriations, fiscal year 1990 (net)	(11,409,598,000)	(9,856,902,000)	(11,884,143,000)	(+474,545,000)	(+2,027,241,000)
Appropriations	(11,444,498,000)	(9,886,902,000)	(11,914,143,000)	(+469,645,000)	(+2,027,241,000)
Definite	(11,422,778,000)	(9,864,931,000)	(11,892,172,000)	(+469,394,000)	(+2,027,241,000)
Indefinite	(21,720,000)	(21,971,000)	(21,971,000)	(+251,000)	....
Rescissions	(-34,900,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(+4,900,000)	....
Advance appropriations, fiscal year 1991	(791,899,000)	(43,887,000)	(37,677,000)	(-754,222,000)	(-6,210,000)
Advance appropriations, fiscal year 1992	(600,000,000)	(90,860,000)	(90,860,000)	(-509,140,000)	....
(Liquidation of contract authority)	(12,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(52,700,000)	(+40,700,000)	(+32,700,000)
(Timber receipt transfer to general fund, indefinite)	(-96,376,000)	(-96,280,000)	(-96,280,000)	(+96,000)	....
(Timber purchaser credits)	(112,000,000)	(116,249,000)	(110,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	(-6,249,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1991 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1990 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1991 (6)
TITLE I -DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management	1,155,383,000	851,961,000	985,416,000	-169,967,000	+133,455,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	534,636,000	545,661,000	650,983,000	+116,347,000	+105,322,000
National Park Service	1,080,312,000	1,032,663,000	1,317,708,000	+237,396,000	+285,045,000
Geological Survey	484,402,000	506,578,000	571,904,000	+87,502,000	+65,326,000
Minerals Management Service	176,042,000	194,810,000	200,128,000	+24,086,000	+5,318,000
Bureau of Mines	178,443,000	145,712,000	171,443,000	-7,000,000	+25,731,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	295,500,000	260,741,000	311,433,000	+15,933,000	+50,692,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,355,720,000	1,185,178,000	1,598,612,000	+242,892,000	+413,434,000
Territorial and International Affairs	132,676,000	121,003,000	184,719,000	+52,043,000	+63,716,000
Secretarial Offices	105,929,000	113,826,000	109,811,000	+3,882,000	-4,015,000
Total, Title I - Department of the Interior	5,499,043,000	4,958,133,000	6,102,157,000	+603,114,000	+1,144,024,000
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
Forest Service	2,498,611,000	2,217,356,000	2,222,627,000	-275,984,000	+5,271,000
Department of Energy	1,364,629,000	530,561,000	1,063,261,000	-301,368,000	+532,700,000
Indian Health	1,249,970,000	1,292,080,000	1,586,936,000	+336,966,000	+294,856,000
Indian Education	73,620,000	75,762,000	75,762,000	+2,142,000	....
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	36,422,000	31,449,000	33,749,000	-2,673,000	+2,300,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	4,305,000	4,347,000	5,673,000	+1,368,000	+1,326,000
Smithsonian	266,693,000	307,690,000	328,358,000	+61,665,000	+20,668,000
National Gallery of Art	41,956,000	48,903,000	49,481,000	+7,525,000	+578,000

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	4,639,000	5,074,000	5,074,000	+435,000	....
National Endowment for the Arts	171,255,000	175,000,000	180,000,000	+8,745,000	+5,000,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	156,910,000	165,000,000	170,700,000	+13,790,000	+5,700,000
Institute of Museum Services	22,675,000	24,000,000	28,040,000	+5,365,000	+4,040,000
Commission of Fine Arts	509,000	549,000	637,000	+128,000	+88,000
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	5,427,000	....	6,250,000	+823,000	+6,250,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	1,894,000	2,238,000	2,238,000	+344,000	....
National Capital Planning Commission	3,090,000	3,258,000	3,448,000	+358,000	+190,000
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission	28,000	28,000	28,000	....	....
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation	5,625,000	12,170,000	12,170,000	+6,545,000	....
Holocaust Memorial Council	2,297,000	3,304,000	7,554,000	+5,257,000	+4,250,000
Total, Title II - Related Agencies	5,910,555,000	4,898,769,000	5,781,986,000	-128,569,000	+883,217,000
Grand total	11,409,598,000	9,856,902,000	11,884,143,000	+474,545,000	+2,027,241,000